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** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Tuning In the Divine Fact Behind the Chaos: Order

War's Misused Potentials

¶ New York—"People are not as busy as they think they are," explains Hervey Allen, as he embarks on a European vacation. He gives this as the reason why his lengthy "Anthony Adverse," together with Margaret Mitchell's equally lengthy "Gone With the Wind," became such favorites.

* * *

• Perhaps he is too modest. In a world so stirred by the restless ambitions of aggressive nations, and the restless experiments of ambitious men, human thoughts seek escape in the land of make-believe. It's but a temporary relief, however, and presently men may more generally see that actual escape from the world's woes lies not in pursuit of fiction but in pursuit of fact—the fact that, fundamentally, man, like the universe, is attuned to a divine order.

* * *

¶ Shanghai—Flames continue to rise from the Far East. Along the northern borders of the International Settlement, Japanese airmen stage a sunset assault, playing havoc with life and property, but achieving no military objective. The aggressors continue to concentrate fire on the Chinese Government mint and other administrative buildings. North from Shanghai, the opposing troops carry on the clash with the Japanese, the latter claiming gains in the direction of Paoshan, with the Chinese asserting that their lines were still unbent.

* * *

• In the northern provinces, the Peiping-Kalgan Railroad comes under Japanese domination, and a "commission" has been set up, ostensibly as a forerunner to a Japanese-sponsored "autonomous anti-Communist government." Thus, the old story of the mulcting of Manchoukuo seems repeating itself, with the League of Nations, which meets on Sept. 10, figuratively wringing its hands in helpless discomfiture.

* * *

¶ Washington—Sherman's monosyllabic description of war finds few objectors, but the admission of an evil is but the first step toward its elimination. The harder part is to prove its powerlessness. A world's uplifted thought is demanded to see the spuriousness of arguments for war; a world's keen vision, its consecration, is demanded to reverse the claims of the warlike and prove their essential impotence. To this end, voices in the wilderness are arising with gratifying crescendo as the claims of war reach the stage of arrogance. Millions of people today are encouraged to think toward peace where once they were satisfied to remain mental isolationists.

* * *

• Secretary of State Cordell Hull reached hundreds of thousands on the opening day of this month as he declared in a nation-wide radiocast that the United States will avoid entanglement in war by aiding the rest of the world toward that time when there shall be no war anywhere any time, between any nations. His arguments—if no higher sentiments were appealed to—emphasized the selfish benefits of unselfishness and co-operation. For, said he: "International armaments are bankrupting the world. . . . I confidently believe that if we could solve the economic difficulties now facing the world, a political appeasement would shortly ensue. . . . Increased trade between two nations benefits both nations, and that increased trade throughout the world would ease existing tension."

* * *

• This may be a direct appeal to the pocketbook, and to many minds carry a sense of practicality more potent than an appeal to the higher sentiments; nevertheless, behind truly economic adjustments lies the practical fact of infinite spiritual perfection.

* * *

¶ Nottingham, Eng.—Even natural science—which, despite its physical nature, admittedly seeks new unfoldments in the realm of present, though perhaps unseen, truth—is being explored for war-preventive agencies. Addressing the British Association at Nottingham, Sir Edward Poulton invokes the strengthening bonds of sympathy between the British and American natural scientists to seek applications of natural science which may tend to abolish wars. He looks to the development of "hidden powers of mankind" to aid in achieving this estimable aim.

* * *

• Natural scientists, of course, hope to reveal nothing more than blind physical forces which may be harnessed by men. So the search for "hidden powers" may lead toward a wider realization that man's dominion includes the ability to turn the seemingly destructive forces natural science already has contributed to war-makers into forces for peace.

* * *

¶ Hyde Park, N. Y. — President Roosevelt makes the deadline. He approves the sugar stabilization bill, the $526,000,000 Wagner-Steagall low-cost housing bill, and other bills left by the last session of Congress. Then he turns toward Long Island Sound for a fishing excursion. It should be successful. Time has proven him an expert bait caster.

In the Boston Section:

N. E. to advertise for winter vacationists.

Villard scores press "freedom of attack."

Fin Com ends Codman hearings after 11 weeks.

Filene to back complete co-operative town.

and News From All New England in the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Roosevelt Assails Sugar Monopoly In Signing Quota Bill

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—The sugar futures market witnessed the longest and most exciting opening in years today as brokers rushed to execute orders following President Roosevelt's signature of the sugar quota bill.

Traders expressed confusion over the bill's effects, but prices went higher, the January contract at one time touching 2.53 cents a pound, or .25 of a cent up, the maximum fluctuation permitted in a single day.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed the sugar quota bill last night, but with an understanding that the "unholy alliance between the cane and beet growers on the one hand and the seaboard refining monopoly on the other, has been terminated by the growers."

In a statement sternly assailing the bill's provisions to restrict refined imports from Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for another two and a half years, the President said the measure's value had been seriously impaired by legalizing a "virtual monopoly in the hands of a small group of seaboard refiners."

Approves Bill

He added, however, he had received assurances from responsible leaders of the Senate and House and asserted:

"In view of these assurances, therefore, I am approving the bill with what amounts to a gentlemen's agreement that the unholy alliance between the cane and beet growers on the one hand and the seaboard refining monopoly on the other, has been terminated by the growers.

"That means that hereafter the refiners' lobby should expect no help from the domestic growers. That is at least a definite step in the right direction."

Without mentioning an extra session, the President expressed the hope that the next session would consider "repealing or shortening the clause (restricting refined imports) which continues the refining monopoly to March 1, 1940; but even if Congress does not then act, the end of the monopoly is definitely in sight, and I sincerely trust that nothing will be done by the domestic growers of beets and cane to perpetuate it."

Costs to Housewife

He said the monopoly "costs the American housewives millions of dollars every year and I am just as concerned for her as I am for the farmers themselves."

The new act, designed to replace the existing Jones-Costigan law expiring Dec. 31, next, sets up a system of raw and refined production and import quotas among domestic and off-shore producers—the aim being to stabilize the industry.

Text of President Roosevelt's statement of sugar bill: Page 2.

Speed Mark Broken By Campbell Again

LOCARNO, Switz., Sept. 2 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell, British speed king, boosted the world's motorboat record to 129.4164 miles per hour on Lake Maggiore today.

Finding water conditions favorable this morning, the British sportsman, holder of the world's land speed mark of 301.13 miles per hour, sent his single-engined unlimited hydroplane, Bluebird, twice over the measured course to beat the motorboat record he had set up yesterday.

On the outward trip, Sir Malcolm traveled at a clip of 130.3479 miles per hour. Coming back his pace fell off to 128.4849 miles per hour. But his average of 129.4164 was well beyond the record of 125.7959, he established yesterday. Gar Wood, Detroit veteran, set the former standard of 124.86 miles per hour at Algonac, Mich., in 1932, with his four-engined Miss America X.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Britain to Send Bigger Fleet To Mediterranean

Also Backs Paris Plan for Meeting of Powers on Trade Ship Raids

Ministries Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 2—Torpedoing of the British merchant steamer Woodford today, coming as it has done upon the heels and within 40 miles of the locality of a similar though unsuccessful submarine attack upon the British destroyer Havock, has at last convinced the British Government that action cannot longer be avoided.

Two meetings of members of the Cabinet have been held here today at which the situation in the Mediterranean was discussed. Two decisions were reached.

One is to reinforce the British fleet in the western Mediterranean basin. The other decision followed upon a call made at the Foreign Office this afternoon by Roger Cambon, French chargé d'affaires, who renewed a proposal previously made by the Paris Government for an early meeting at Geneva of the Mediterranean powers to discuss the situation in those waters.

Conference of Powers

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden informed M. Cambon that the British Government has decided to accept this proposal. No date for it was fixed, but it is understood that it is likely to take place in connection with the coming League of Nations gathering. The powers concerned are Britain, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece.

At today's ministerial meeting the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, presided in the absence of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, and the Foreign Secretary and heads of all the fighting forces were present, including the ministers for the army, navy and air force, also the ministers for the dominions and colonies.

Attacked Without Warning

Up to the present some 20 British ships have been attacked without warning in the Mediterranean by airplane, gunfire or torpedo. The feeling of insecurity that has arisen is entirely at variance with the theory hitherto held of the inviolable security of the main trade routes for British vessels throughout the world.

The enthusiastic reception given at Istanbul today to the British war vessels which are on a courtesy visit there emphasizes the readiness of the Turks to co-operate in keeping the Dardenelles clear of hostile submarines. And news from Paris shows that the French Cabinet cannot much longer be induced to continue the non-intervention policy for Spain if the present insecurity for France's vital line of communication with North Africa persists.

France threatens to change policy on Spain as Mediterranean situation worsens: Page 2.

Forgotten When Militarists Start Drives

International; Wide World

Heavy Burden Falls on Women and Children

Upper—Scene at Tientsin in a Former Sino-Japanese Flare-Up When Refugees Rushed to the Shelter of That City's International Settlement. Lower—Fleeing From Shanghai When Fighting Reached Their Section of the Great Oriental Port

China's Stoicism: Flight From War

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Crisis in China gives the foreigner a feeling of being tossed as a tiny chip on a wild sea of seething humanity. For the first time he realizes fully that China is inhabited by something like 450,000,000 people; and he realizes, also, that as representative of the white race he is extremely "small potatoes."

There has been something devastating in watching the evacuation of Chinese refugees as a result of the latest Sino-Japanese crisis. In 1932 there was an evacuation from Chapei and other Chinese areas of Shanghai into the International Settlement and the French Concession, under the urgent spur of gunfire. This 1937 evacuation has been less dramatic yet more impressive for it has involved a great many thousand more people going in a great many other directions.

In fact, it has been hard to tell just which way the currents were setting strongest. Of course, there is always a great movement into the Shanghai foreign areas whenever any menace throws its shadows over Chinese territory. But this time a great many in Shanghai have gone out, though the majority have thronged into the Settlement and Concession with consequent skyrocketing of rents, to say nothing of prices of transportation (everything from taxi to wheelbarrow), food and other necessities.

Keeping on the Move

Holiday resorts naturally were emptied. People from Nanking came to Shanghai and people from Shanghai went to Nanking. The general idea was to get on the move, and trains going both directions seemed about equally full save that no one had any desire to head for North China—nor could anyone find means to get there if he chose. That, incidentally, left many foreign tourists hung up in Shanghai.

The wholesale movements of Chinese population visible in Shanghai have afforded something of a tourist sight. But it must be a hard-hearted tourist indeed who could have regarded the things he saw with mere idle curiosity—although one of the saddest aspects of such a mass

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Intimate Message From Washington

Will Roosevelt Seek a Third Term? Who Knows? Not Even President Himself, but Experts Agree He Would Not Hesitate If—

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Sept. 2

Behind all the passing political issues there is one question about which many people are thinking seriously. It is whether or not President Roosevelt intends to run for a third term.

We try sometimes to gauge public interest by the questions we are asked by our various nonpolitical acquaintances and correspondents, and for some time now the chief question they ask is: "Is the President going to try for a third term?" A few months ago the question was: "What's going to happen in the Supreme Court fight?"

The best answer we have been able to give is that nobody knows today whether Mr. Roosevelt will challenge this powerful American tradition, and probably Mr. Roosevelt himself knows least of all. The question is still wide open. People who know the President's mood of late, however, feel the possibility of his running is getting greater rather than less.

Yet, the latest times that the President has approached the question—the only times, as far as we know, that he has discussed it for quotation—he has intimated strongly, without committing himself irrevocably, that he did not intend to run in 1940. Mrs. Roosevelt, his wife, and Mrs. James Roosevelt Sr., his mother—whose recent remarks in Paris may or may not have been accurately quoted when she was represented as denying that her son would run again—have also plainly intimated that they considered Mr. Roosevelt's period in the White House would end in 1940.

Some of His Strongest Hints

At the Democratic Party's victory dinner, last January, the President said: "My great ambition on Jan. 20, 1941, is to turn over this desk and chair to my successor, whoever he may be, with the assurance that I am at the same time turning over to him as President a nation intact,—etc."

In his unofficial interview with Arthur Krock in April, the President's main theme of discussion turned on the assumption that he has only until 1941 in which to set his reforms under way.

But these statements are not enough to set at rest speculation about a third term. And quite likely nothing that Mr. Roosevelt could say would end such speculations until his successor is actually nominated.

Several other American Presidents have openly disclaimed and even denounced third-term ambitions, and then later sought to obtain the nomination. Grant's third-term aspirations were well-known and an important political factor during his latter months in office, and in the Republican convention of 1884 he fought hard for the nomination and almost got it. On the thirty-sixth and last ballot, 306 votes were cast for Grant and 399 for Garfield, who was thus nominated.

Theodore Roosevelt in 1904 interpreted his first 3½ years in office as the equivalent of a full term and said, "Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination." He repeated the statement in 1907, before the next nominating convention. And yet in 1912 Mr. Roosevelt ran for the Presidency on the Bull Moose ticket.

Coolidge Still a Riddle—to Some

There is great dispute among many contemporary politicians and writers who were close to Calvin Coolidge as to whether he really did wish the Republican nomination in 1928, after saying: "I do not choose to run for President in 1928." Maybe the riddle will never be solved, but certainly the word "choose" can be interpreted to mean that Mr. Coolidge would not deliberately seek, but might accept, the nomination. Many a political observer, intimate with the Vermonter, firmly believes that Mr. Coolidge was grievously disappointed when he was not renominated. Some others take a contrary view, basing it upon Mr. Coolidge's alleged fore-knowledge of the state of his health.

In any case, there can be little doubt that Mr. Coolidge could have been re-elected in 1928, at least on the argument that he had not had two full terms. And even if he had been in the White House eight years, so great was his prestige that he surely would have been re-elected in the face of the "tradition." That is the view of most political experts.

For this "tradition" against a third term is not so strong as many may think. It has been challenged by many Presidents: as Grant and Theodore Roosevelt. Quite possibly the latter, had the electoral fight been between only two candidates in 1912, would have broken the tradition. In Theodore Roosevelt's case, however, it would not have been a successive third term.

President a Breaker of Tradition

Moreover President Franklin Roosevelt is a breaker of traditions. If he considered in 1940 that his work was far from done, acting with the deep and zealous convictions that few will deny him—though they may question his wisdom—it seems probable that he would attempt a third term.

What the result would be is another story. His re-election would depend on the unity within his own party and the strength of the Republican candidate and platform. It is hard to conceive of a third or New Deal Party being able to win, and if the President should precipitate a real party split it seems most probable that the irreducible minimum of 17,000,000 Republicans would be successful. Mr. Roosevelt's own friends would be divided on the third-term issue.

Now, before the Rubicon is anywhere near crossed, many of these friends are talking strongly against the attempt. They fear it would do their cause of liberalism infinite harm by stimulating a great adverse reaction.

But such advice would not deter Mr. Roosevelt if he made up his mind, but veteran observers here certainly would not exclude the possibility of his running. On the contrary.

Zenda Shuts Up As Zenda Opens

ZENDA, Ont., Sept. 2 (CP)—Twelve of Zenda's 13 citizens, bearing gifts of maple syrup and maple sugar, left this cross-roads hamlet yesterday in a transport plane, bound for New York and the world premiere of the latest motion picture hit, "The Prisoner of Zenda."

They left behind Mrs. Andrew Fewster who stayed to keep an eye on the general store, the school house, three houses and the dairy that make up Zenda, 17 miles from Woodstock in the heart of the rich agricultural county of Oxford.

For three days Zenda, so named in 1935, after Anthony Hope's novel upon which the motion picture is based, will be all but deserted. The inhabitants, headed by Reeve Vernon Fewster, will be seeing New York where Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia was scheduled to extend a civic greeting.

Dessert Flies Across U. S., Just in Time for Dinner

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (AP)—Out in Portland, Ore., today, Edwin J. Burke will have Philadelphia ice cream with his birthday dinner. His niece, Mrs. Edward C. Trainer, sent it to him by air mail, timed to arrive just before the dinner. The cost, $3.50 for the ice cream; $38.22 for postage.

Chinese Resistance Holds Japan's Push; U. S. Acts for Peace

Hull Lists Steps Taken to Avoid Any War Entanglements

Says Trade Pacts Aid World Amity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Recognizing that the surest way for the United States to avoid entanglement in war is "that there should be no war, anywhere, any time, between any nations" Secretary of State Cordell Hull last night outlined in a national radiocast to the American people the steps he is taking to prevent involvement.

Mr. Hull struck a ringing keynote of public opinion when he said, after a brief introduction: "Our entire nation is determined to avoid being again entangled in hostilities. This is a cardinal principle of our foreign relations and one which is never lost sight of. No act or policy of the American Government could be held by its most bitter critic to promote or induce war."

Steps Taken by U. S.

Then Mr. Hull outlined what steps the United States had taken, not merely out of isolationism, but to prevent war anywhere. He said:

"For this we have gone further than mere precept—we have co-operated with other nations in trying to root out the causes which lead to war. We have refused to make any commitment, expressed or implied, which would limit our complete freedom of action or judgment. But we have none the less helped. We have taken a full and active part in moves for the limitation and reduction of armament, and although disappointingly little has resulted to date, we stand ready to lend our full weight in any genuine effort that may be made.

"International armaments are bankrupting the world. We seem to be caught in a vicious circle where each increase begets another, and where more and more men are taken from productive work, and more and more capital removed from constructive use. To seek an immediate and concrete disarmament is to attack the problem from one flank. Thus far it has not given the results we wished. But where an attack on one flank fails, sometimes an attack on the other flank may succeed. And I confidently believe that if we could solve the economic difficulties now facing the world, a political appeasement would shortly ensue.

Economic Problem

"In attacking the economic problem, the present Administration has taken an outstanding lead, and the efforts we are making to reduce excessive or artificial barriers to trade have already resulted in a goodly measure of success. Many of the worries confronting statesmen today spring from the inability of their countries to sell their surplus products abroad in their natural markets and under conditions of reasonable competition.

"Blocked in their normal outlets, they have tended to improvise an abnormal economy, which in turn has reacted upon their normal suppliers. Even worse, the temptation to seek economic relief by vast enrollments in military organization and in the mass production of war supplies has embittered relations between nations by causing fear and, as Sir Edward Grey once said, fear is what brings out all the worst in nations and buries all that is good.

"Is it too much to think that had there been a large and normal flow of international trade these past years, many of the manifestations we have most deplored would have been avoided, as with fields all under cultivation and factories crowded with workers, there would have been no urge to 'take up the slack' through other means?

Aiding World Trade

"Our program has been based on several axioms, for instance, that increased trade between two nations benefits both nations, and that in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

'Gee Thar! Haw'! 36 Ox Chaperons Sought for Trek

MARIETTA, Ohio, Sept. 2 (AP)—If you think you're hardy enough to chaperon an ox team from Ipswich, Mass., to Marietta, Ohio, you're just the man for whom the northwest territory celebration commission is looking.

The commission, which plans to start its history-tracing trek Dec. 3, wants 36 men, in fact, for the 10-month journey over the route of Ohio's early settlers and on through the six states which once were part of the Northwest Territory—3800 miles in all.

"While some hardships may be encountered, the trip will provide a real experience for those accepted," the commission wrote, adding that it wanted "energetic young men" between the ages of 20 and 35.

Covering about 15 miles a day, the modern pioneers will participate in a pageant each night at whatever town they reach.

Pageant costumes, meals, $1 per day and a $100 bonus when the journey ends, are offered participants.

Warning Given to British Before Japanese Bomb Shanghai Outposts

42,000 New Troops Ready to Land

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2 (AP)—Japanese naval authorities warned the British army today to evacuate its outposts on the western boundary of the International Settlement, as they were preparing to bomb the Chinese communication lines in the adjacent Jessfield Park district. The British did not reply.

The endangered British outposts are an extension of the line held by American marines. St. John's University is a scant few hundred yards from the Jessfield Park station and the railroad and highway bridges across Soochow Creek.

In an effort to bolster her blocked offensive on the Yangtse front 12 miles north of Shanghai, Japan was attempting to land approximately 42,000 fresh troops from the homeland on the Liuho and Woosung shores.

Chinese divisions were holding up the Japanese advance all along the curving 20-mile battle front from the historic Woosung forts, through Paoshan to Lotien. There was fighting in every sector.

American naval observers reported 14 Japanese transports off Liuho and 14 others off Woosung, endeavoring to discharge troops, tanks and heavy artillery.

Stiff Resistance by Chinese

American naval officers estimated that this would bring Japan's forces in the Shanghai-Woosung-Liuho sector to more than 75,000 men, opposed to a Chinese strength of some 200,000.

For days Japan has been landing reinforcements to sweep the Chinese out of the rich Shanghai commercial area; but today they were making no headway against the Chinese resistance.

The Japanese were attempting a sweeping enveloping movement to the west, aimed at cutting off the Chinese and bottling them up in the peninsula formed by the Whangpoo and Yangtse rivers. The Chinese strategy was to fall back slowly, enticing the Japanese inland where they would be without the protection of the heavy guns of their warships.

Additional units, including cavalry, were landed by the Japanese at the wayside wharf in the eastern International Settlement.

A Japanese army spokesman admitted that the Japanese army was encountering unexpectedly heavy resistance and that the reported Japanese occupation of the walled city of Paoshan yesterday was incorrect.

Halted at Paoshan's Outskirts

The Japanese vanguard had only reached the outskirts of the city, just northwest of the Woosung forts, the spokesman said, in the face of Chinese resistance.

Earlier reports of the Japanese capture of the Woosung creek and Lion Forest forts sectors, he added, were also false and were "due to a misunderstanding."

He claimed, however, that the all important junction of the two Japanese columns operating in the eastern and western sectors of the front had been effected. This the Chinese denied.

Dawn found Woosung village, where the Whangpoo River meets the Yangtse, a scene of desolation similar to that of the Sino-Japanese war of 1932 when the Japanese used it as a base from which to strike the Chinese rear and eventually drive them out of their positions in Shanghai proper.

Two Villages Captured

The famous German-supported Tungchi University, which was completely wrecked in 1932 and then rebuilt, stood out in the dawn light like a great broken monument to the fury of war. So heavy was the shellfire that even the German-built bomb-proof dugouts at the university had to be evacuated.

Gen. Wang Ching-Chui, commander of the 87th Chinese division which has been assigned the Woosung-Tachang sector, admitted the Japanese forces had captured Changhuapeng and Wentsaopang stations on the Shanghai-to-Woosung railway.

These two villages lie between the Chinese positions at Kiangwan and Woosung and their capture, General Wang said, was of little importance.

He emphasized that his troops had prevented the junction of the Japanese forces in the Lotien and Woosung sectors. The great concentration of Chinese troops in the Paoshan district, he said, formed an effective wedge between the Japanese positions.

The Japanese have landed at least a full war strength division in the Lotien division, the General said. The troops were put ashore from transports in the Yangtse at Linhe, Chungshakow and the Lion Forest forts.

WPA Funds for Richmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Expenditures by the Works Progress Administration in Richmond alone, since July, 1935, amounted to $2,204,789, according to William A. Smith, State WPA administrator. This figure represents WPA Federal funds spent under eleven main classifications, including $56,157.38 on projects of the National Youth Administration in the city.

Hirota Sees Little Hope For Early Peace in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 2—Discussing the Chinese situation in an interview with the foreign press today, Foreign Minister Koki Hirota indicated that there was no concrete hope of an early termination to hostilities.

Characterising the situation as a major conflict, he charged Chinese leaders were openly and energetically preparing for war against Japan in collusion with Communists.

"The Sino-Soviet pact of non-aggression is especially significant in this connection," Mr. Hirota said. "Japan as the bulwark against the encroachment of communism in eastern Asia cannot afford to remain indifferent thereto."

To Respect Other Nations

Promising to respect the rights and interests of other countries, Mr. Hirota expressed the hope that these nations would co-operate with Japan by not selling munitions to China.

While replying noncommuittally to questions regarding the possible interference with trade with China, he asserted that foreign vessels carrying munitions to China could not be considered as engaged in peaceful commerce.

While declaring that Japan stood ready to recall its forces if China demonstrated its sincerity in rectifying its attitude toward Japan, he was notably vague about indicating what action China must take to satisfy Japan.

Nanking Overthrow Sought

Coincident with the Hirota interview was the blunt demand for the overthrow of the Nanking Government voiced by the right wing party in the Diet. The same demand was also voiced at a mass meeting in Shiba Park this afternoon which passed a resolution demanding that unless Nanking was overthrown all China would become the hotbed for the propagation of communism.

It is this correspondent's impression that the three undeclared aims of Japan's undeclared war are:

1. The establishment of a thoroughly compliant regime in North China.

2. The creation of only a slightly less dependent Chinese central government.

3. Some modification of the status of Shanghai, possibly along the lines of creating a unified administration for the foreign sections as a free city wherein Japan would have considerable voice.

Moves Affect U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—The degrees of both actual and potential American involvement in the Far Eastern crisis were advanced by developments today as Secretary of State Cordell Hull and high officials of the Government studied the reports coming in from their representatives in all parts of the world.

On the side of increased actual involvement were authoritative indications from Geneva that China has definitely embarked on a policy of setting the entire machinery of the League of Nations in motion, including the advisory committee on the Far East of which the United States is a member, with a view to mobilizing the support of public opinion throughout the world as much as possible by this means. This involves invocation of the Nine-Power Pact to which the United States is a signatory.

The dangers of potential involvement were simultaneously enhanced by reports from Tokyo that Foreign Minister Koki Hirota has indicated that Japan presumably will stop and search the Wichita carrying 19 American planes to China, and any other American merchant ships suspected of taking American munitions to Japan's undeclared enemy. State Department officials are unwilling to speculate on what would be the result of such an incident in advance, but conceded that Japanese blockade of China's coast carries in it inherent complications which are fully appreciated here.

Texans Arrange Cruise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—French Line officials announced that their liner Mexique, rated at 14,875 tons, has been chartered by the Houston, Texas, Chamber of Commerce for a 21-day "good-will" cruise to the West Indies and South America next February. The Mexique is scheduled to leave Houston on Feb. 25 and return there on March 17.

Ban on War Assigned to Savants

Strong British-American Ties for Peace Urged at Nottingham

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Sept. 2—Natural science must use its knowledge to prevent war, declared Prof. Sir Edward Poulton in his presidential address to the British Association here yesterday.

Sir Edward looked to strengthening the ties between British and American savants to assist natural science in this work. "The British and American Associations are confidently hoping to strengthen still fidently hoping to strengthen still mutual appreciation by which they have been happily united for so many years," Sir Edward said.

These words are taken here to refer to a strong movement within the British Association for closer collaboration with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, including interchange of membership and the results of research.

Quoted Speech of 1858

Sir Edward quoted Sir Richard Owen, who said to the association in 1858, when referring to the trans-Atlantic telegraph, "We may confidently hope that this and other applications of pure science will tend to abolish wars over the whole earth." Sir Edward added that these words were inspired by the forging of a link between the two great English-speaking nations.

"Although nearly 80 years have passed with disappointment, Sir Edward said that there has been progress and that the time will surely come when the visions of the young and the dreams of the elderly will come true.

He also looked to the development of what he called "the hidden powers of mankind" through education and environment to help abolish war. In this sphere, he maintained, natural science must give its unstinted aid.

Aid for the Farmer

Natural science as well as government subsidy must come to the aid of the farmer if British agriculture is to achieve prosperity, declared Mr. J. M. Caie, president of the agriculture section of the British Association.

"Education and research, both scientific and economic, have yet many gifts in store, gifts, the acceptance of which, carries no penalties. If they be accepted willingly, and applied diligently," Mr. Caie affirmed, "is it not possible that the general standard of our farming might be raised to a level at which it would be beyond the reach of any, save the very heaviest, waves of depression. If not, there seems to be at least a risk that our farming, no longer the free industry that we know and respect, may become a mere hanger-on of the state, dependent on its bounty and subject to its commands."

Referring to government subsidy for farmers Mr. Caie stated that these grants had been increasing at a formidable rate. Two years ago, he said, a survey of financial assistance to agriculture showed a total of more than £33,500,000.

"When one compares the amount of control to which agriculture is subjected by the State and the amount of benefits, direct and indirect, which it receives," Mr. Caie continued, "one cannot fail to notice some disparity between the two. The State is paying the piper fairly substantial sums, but while it exercises a little restraint over some of his actions, its only method of calling the tune is to offer special rewards for certain specified melodies."

Egg Sale Drive Opens

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Chain stores and poultry men have joined forces to "put two eggs back on the breakfast plate." Lewis W. Cole of Louisville, Ky., president of the National Association of Food Chains, promised to use 37,000 retail outlets to boost egg consumption, while farmers decided to form a national egg marketing group, to be known as the National Poultry Producers Federation.

Quakers Defend Democracy Plan

By the Associated Press

Swarthmore, Penna., Sept. 2

Resistance to "the growing tendencies" in the United States "to supplant democratic methods and liberties" was urged today in a commission report to the world conference of the Society of Friends.

The report, dealing with the relationship of the "individual Christian and the state," was presented to more than 1000 delegates at the opening of the seven-day conference at Swarthmore and Haverford colleges. The delegates came from all parts of the United States and 23 foreign countries.

Conference Views Research as Help To Man-in-Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Sept. 2—Problems of British industry and agriculture, of education, of noise, and of traffic safety are among the 150-odd topics to be discussed at the annual congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which opened here yesterday.

Over 2000 professors, research workers and students have poured into this ancient city to attend this brilliant assembly of the forces of British natural science. Their aim is to hear and discuss the latest developments, and to make known how far research can assist the man-in-the-street.

Besides being a clearing house of news and views about research, the British Association's annual convention is aimed at obtaining more general attention for the objects of natural science. With this in view, there are 27 topics on a "special list," marked as being of immediate public interest.

Wells to Speak

Today Mr. H. G. Wells discusses the informative content of education. On the same day there are to be "public interest" papers on such subjects as Labor Transference, State Intervention in Agriculture and X-ray Methods in Industry.

On Sept. 3 the special list includes an address on Noise and the Nation and others on economic research and industrial policy and on photographic plates. On the remaining days the topics on this list include a symposium on the upper atmosphere, discussion of retail distribution, a paper on the design of motor vehicles in the interest of traffic safety and a discussion on the Planning the Land of Britain.

Outside the special list there is an immense range of subjects for the delectation of the many hundreds of learned ladies and gentlemen who have crowded to the meeting. At one end of the scale is the "analysis of elastic structures by the methods of deformation-energy and remainder distribution." At the other end the research workers are to busy themselves with "cart front designs," "rope twisters," children's drawings, and "the prevention of steamy shop windows."

Aids to Business

Modern business is also within the scope of the British Association. Listeners in the psychology section will hear a paper on "an experiment in the selection of sales managers." Then there are other papers on topics such as salesmanship, factors in the likes and dislikes for work and the choice of a career.

Labor and business problems are to be discussed in a dozen papers, including that of Mr. H. G. Selfridge Jr., on "Consumers' Control and the Expenses of Distribution." Sir William Beveridge, noted economist, is to speak on the co-operation of business men in the advancement of economics.

Early history of mankind is another of the main subjects in the program. There are to be addresses on new discoveries about the earliest inhabitants of Europe and palaeolithic man in Nottinghamshire. Evidence of the Anglo-Saxon conquest of Britain as shown in poetry and pottery is to be included. Perhaps this is only right and just in a town such as Nottingham, which was in pre-historic times a town of caves. Such cave dwellings are still to be seen in Castle Rock. Both the Romans and the Saxons later occupied the site of the modern town. It was the Saxons who called it Snottingaham, the earliest variant of its present name.

Eight Balk at Sailing On Japan-Bound Ship

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2 (AP)—Eight sailors on a Norwegian ship balked yesterday at sailing orders for the far-eastern war zone.

They obtained an order from United States Commissioner James K. Cullen, directing their captain appear before Mr. Cullen today in defense of his contentions that the men should remain on the vessel.

J. D. Avnet, counsel for the sailors, said they signed for an 18-months cruise on the Ronda several months ago, before the Japanese-Chinese warfare started.

The Ronda, now is loading at Locust Point, taking on machinery consigned to Japanese ports.

Wells Wants Education to Meet Demands of Modern Theories

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Sept. 2—Turning his imagination from planning future civilisations, Mr. H. G. Wells today planned a modern system of education for a modern world.

Mr. Wells was making his presidential address to the educational science section of the British Association, here. Attacking the factual side of present day-learning he suggested in its place a project for "Knowledge Organisation" which would give the young a world viewpoint and a better understanding of social and political problems.

"I hope the time is not far distant," Mr. Wells declared, "when children even of eight or nine will be freed from the persuasion that history is a magic recital beginning "William the Conqueror, 1066."

"I believe," he said in another passage of his address, "that the crazy combative patriotism that plainly threatens to destroy civilisation today is very largely begotten by the schoolmaster and the schoolmistress in their history lessons."

His own plans for the teaching of a "world-view" history he describes as "planned to bring home to the new generation the reality that the world is now one community."

Speaks as Citizen at Large

Mr. Wells opened his address by stating that he spoke in the character of "a citizen at large." For many years, he said, he had been interested in public thought. As a result of its present training, he added, public thought, in his opinion, is "uninstructed, feeble and convulsive."

"What are we telling young people directly about the world in which they are to live?" Mr. Wells asked. "What it the world picture we are presenting to their minds?

"We have no time to waste if our schools are not to go on delivering, year by year, fresh hordes of ignorant, unbalanced, uncritical minds," he added.

The first step in his own plan is, Mr. Wells declared, to begin by telling true stories of the past and other lands, by making the weather and the mud-pie an introduction to elementary physiography, by turning the tiger, the wolf and the bear from "nightmare material" into sympathetic creatures.

He went on to outline a course of history telling of the early Semitic, Persian, Roman and similar civilizations.

"When at last we focus our attention on the British Isles and France," he said, "we shall have the affairs of these regions in a proper proportion to the rest of the human adventure."

Mr. Wells spoke of geography along the same lines. "We do not want our budding citizens to chant lists of capes and rivers, but we do want them to have a real picture in their minds," he said, "of the Amazon forests, the pampas, the various phases in the course of the Nile.

"We have enormous resources now in cheap photography, in films and so forth, that even our fathers never dreamt of—to make all this vivid and real."

Study of New Theories

Mr. Wells continued by stating that the modern citizen must be made to understand the increasing importance of economic changes in history and be given some grasp of leading theories of socialism, individualism, and the corporate state.

"For the next five-and-twenty years now the ordinary man all over the earth will be continually confronted with these systems of ideas," he added, "but we send out our young people absolutely unprepared for the heated and biased interpretations they will encounter. We hush it up until they are in the thick of it."

Continuing, Mr. Wells said that the new citizens must also be given an account of the social structure, of trade, of production and invention, and of the conventions of property and money.

Next, Mr. Wells suggested, the main philosophies must be explained to the adolescent, as impartially as possible.

"It may all seem impossibly bold and 'Utopian'," he concluded, "but we are living in a world in which a battleship costs £8,000,000, and in which we can raise an extra 400 million for armaments with only a slight stock exchange qualm, and which has seen the Zeppelin, the radio, the bombing aeroplane come absolutely out of nothing since 1900. And our schools are "drooling along very much as they were drooling along 37 years ago."

Women Eligible as Jurors Under N. Y. State Law

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1 (AP)—New York State's women received today the right to sit on a jury, but, at the same time, were denied the privilege of marrying in haste.

One of two state laws effective last midnight permits selection of women for jury duty; the other forces couples desiring to marry to wait 72 hours after receiving the license. The so-called "cocktail" marriage law is designed to curb quick-blooming romances likely to be repented at leisure. Both laws were passed by the 1937 Legislature.

People Aren't So Busy, And Long Novels Prove It

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Hervey Allen, whose 900,000-word novel "Anthony Adverse" surprised the book world by becoming a best-seller, explained today why it and Margaret Mitchell's lengthy "Gone With the Wind" had won popular favor.

"It's because people are not as busy as they think they are," he said before sailing with Mrs. Allen for a European vacation.

Designs for Money

Prior to 1890 designs for paper money issued by the U. S. Treasury were changed frequently.

Chinese Stoicism: The Flight From War During Ages

(Continued from Page 1)

movement is the helplessness which even the most sympathetic person must feel.

On they come through every street leading from the outside areas, wave upon wave of Chinese trudging afoot with goods heaped high upon their bent backs, Chinese riding in equally high-piled rickshas, Chinese on heavily-loaded barrows whose great wheel and over-built frame are propelled by perspiring coolies who ease the burden by rope harness across their shoulders. . . . Chinese hauling carts on which are exposed cheap furniture and all the tawdry, pathetic family treasures of gilt clocks and gimcrack pictures foreign and native; sometimes a wagon pulled by an ox; taxicabs tooting through the press, each with eight or 10 faces tight-pressed against the glass of the windows; coolies teetering along with carrying-poles bearing a great bale at each end; ducks and chickens adding their clamor to the other noises of the steaming throng which so nearly brings comedy to what is essentially great tragedy.

For these people cannot be regarded with humor if one knows from what they are fleeing. Through the ages they have fled, with a reason no one can know better than themselves or as well. It is their lot, stoically accepted, to be victimised by war—any sort of war. They look for protection to no Government; in fact, though they are taxed by Government it would be a novel concept indeed for them to think of that Government as doing anything to save them from personal violence and pillaging of their property when the war drums roll.

Many of these people cramming Shanghai so tightly were in the 1932 Shanghai area hostilities and they know by intimate first-hand knowledge just what modern artillery fire, modern air bombing, modern machine-gun bursts and modern rifle sniping can mean. They know, too, the effect of fire when there is no fire department. And likewise they know the cruelty of soldiers, even the most modern and best-disciplined—and often of those soldiers' officers who should hold them in check. Many have gaps in their family roster as a result of the 1932 trouble; in a multitude of cases, the fate of the missing persons is not known, nor will it be now.

Others of these haggard-eyed refugees have been through civil war campaigns, fought exclusively among their own people and none the pleasanter for that.

Want None of It

Today they know very little indeed of what is afoot between China and Japan. All they know is that they want none of it. Perhaps they have heard something of "forcible resistance "to further partitioning of their country, but these refugees are in no mood to resist; they want only to escape. Older than Egypt is the ancient Chinese mass antipathy toward violence. The only thought in these minds is that when the guns begin to shoot they want to be elsewhere, and to stay there until the guns quit shooting. It is a human and explicable impulse to anyone who has viewed war in China close up. Or war anywhere, no doubt, save that surely there can nowhere be a greater indifference to the fate of the civilian than in China—and when nobody else cares, the individual's self-protective urge grows strong.

One might grow very philosophical, watching these dusty refugees trudging, escaping something nebulous but terrifying and going where they know not. But the urge to philosophy weakens after one has seen about so much of this sort of thing. One merely becomes very, very sorry. Perhaps, too, one feels growing within one a bitter anger against those busy, burdened men in high places who might avoid all this, and don't.

Warning to Japan Urged by Bishop

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 2 (AP)—Bishop James Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, suggested in a letter to Secretary Cordell Hull yesterday that the United States join with Great Britain, France and other "peace-loving" nations "to declare to Japan that her warfare against China must cease."

Should this demand go unheeded, he proposed that the great nations of the world sever diplomatic relations with Japan and lay an embargo on Japanese trade and monetary transactions with the co-operating nations.

"Nothing but the most severe measures short of actual war," the Bishop asserted, would enforce respect for the "rights not only of China but of other nations."

In suggesting the combined demand for cessation of the Japanese fighting, Bishop Cannon also proposed that the invaders retire from Shanghai and Northern China.

Two Indians Promoted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Harold L. Ickes promoted two Indians today to important executive positions in the Undian service. He named Marc L. Burns, a Chippewa tribesman, and veteran of the Indian service, as co-ordinator for Indian Service in the Great Lakes region. Paul Farver, a Choctaw, was appointed superintendent of the Tomah agency at Tomah, Wis.

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Hull Details Peace Steps; Says Trade Treaties Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

mand trade throughout the world will ease existing tension; that trade cannot increase or even maintain itself where artificially stifled by excessive barriers that have no economic justification, or by forms of discrimination; that only by the principle of equality of treatment can true economic competition be restored, and trade returned to normal channels. These things being so, we have sought to break the log-jam at the very beginning of the rapids, and by a series of trade agreements making mutual concessions, to do our part in removing trade barriers, overcoming discrimination and increasing international commerce on a give-and-take basis."

Following this general outline of policy, Secretary Hull gave a clear and interesting outline of the actual work his department does. He pointed out the daily stream of messages and officials coming into the vast, lumpish, but historic building across the street from the White House.

"We work as a team," he said, describing the newly reorganized headquarters staff, "and it is through the interplay of ideas and opinions of different members of the team that we are able to keep consistency of policy and avoid many mistakes."

Work in Foreign Fields

The work in the field, also of great importance, calls for four main tasks on the part of American diplomatic and consular representatives:

1. To keep us informed, speedily, accurately, and with absolute impartiality. They must avoid undue sympathy with or prejudice against the country where they are stationed, and remember that what we want are the facts, and not colored facts of preconceived ideas.

2. To represent us abroad, to interpret our ideas, and to explain our policies, to make friends with the people of the country, and to facilitate through informal contact the transaction of public business.

3. To carry out instructions and to engage in any negotiations that may be entrusted to them.

4. And by no means last, I refer to the protection of the lives and property of our citizens in foreign lands. Americans abroad are subject to the laws of the land they happen to be in, but sometimes even law-abiding citizens become involved with the authorities, through no fault of their own, and here our good offices are freely given. This is particularly true in time of war, insurrection and civil strife, and as examples, I can point with pride to the work done during the past year by our diplomatic and consular officers in Spain, in watching out for our citizens, in protecting them in time of peril, in evacuating them from zones of danger and in protecting their property from seizure and destruction—and more recently, to great work being done in China. Testimony that has reached me from hundreds of returning Americans bears witness to the integrity, the zeal and the efficiency of our agents abroad.

Hull Cites Low Cost

Secretary Hull pointed out with pride that his "first line of national defense" does its work on less than one fifth of 1 per cent of the federal budget and less than 1 per cent of the amount required to support the nation's military and naval establishments.

And, in a constructive and eloquent conclusion, he said:

"I referred a minute ago to the dire results that would happen if the work of the State Department should fail. That was a true statement, but negative in form. I should like to conclude by rephrasing it in a positive way, and refer to the advantages that naturally follow from a policy of friendship and good will. They are advantages that are reflected in closer contact with other nations, that help us mutually to increase trade, to ease existing tensions, to talk over and solve difficulties, to co-operate in the common solution of joint problems, to exert a more helpful influence in avoiding or mitigating international crises. These things we have endeavored to do, and will continue to endeavor to do—so that I trust we may truly merit the name that has sometimes been given us, namely, the Department of Peace."

France Demands Protection For Neutral Vessels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 2—Unless conversations, about to be opened among representatives of Mediterranean powers, produce satisfactory assurances that submarine attacks on neutral ships in the Mediterranean will cease, the French government definitely will reconsider its policy with regard to non-intervention in Spain it is authoritatively stated here.

These conversations are to be held on the sidelines of the League Council, which opens Sept. 10 and the Assembly meeting two days later The Christian Science Monitor is officially informed. Sinking of the British steamer Woodford by torpedo from an unknown submarine has deepened the gravity of the situation.

France takes an "extremely grave" view of conditions in the Mediterranean spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared today. The Government is determined that the opportunity offered by the League meeting for a thorough thrashing out of the Mediterranean security problem is not to be neglected.

Behind this official statement, it is learned on good authority, is a serious split in the French cabinet on the question of the Mediterranean crisis. Several members of the Cabinet protest that Italian intervention there—cynically avowed by Mussolini's recent messages to General Franco—and especially repeated attacks on French ships constitute a threat to France's security.

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GIRLS' SHOP—SECOND FLOOR

FULTON AT BRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN

Modern Rome Guards Pattern of Classic Era in Building

Ancient monuments freed of ramshackle structures in center of the city while outlying districts show vast expansion—Valleys filled and marshes drained.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Rome is evolving into a great metropolis. The city is growing rapidly in the outlying districts, but its ancient center, so full of interest for the tourist, is also assuming a new aspect by the opening of wide thoroughfares.

It is, of course, impossible to transform ancient Rome into a city completely responsive to the needs of a modern capital without dismembering and destroying characteristic quarters, but architects and archaeologists have succeeded in preparing a scheme which reconciles respect for ancient historic buildings with the necessities of modern life.

The liberation of the monuments of antiquity from the ramshackle buildings that surrounded them is also achieving the result of revealing once again the plastic vision of the Seven Hills, which had been submerged by the constructions of past centuries.

It is, however, extremely difficult to reconstruct the original aspect of Rome—the City of the Seven Hills—as the ridges on which the city was originally built, more numerous and more abrupt than they are at present, were in part leveled when their natural adaptability for defense was no longer necessary.

Steep Cliffs Removed

Their tops were lowered, whole ridges were cut away and gentle slopes replaced the steep cliffs. At the same time valleys were filled up, and marshes were drained, while new buildings and the opening of new streets during successive and later periods completely altered the original appearance of the city.

The original seven hills on which Rome was built were called "montes" or mountains when they were completely isolated—such as the Palatine, the Capitol, the Caelian and the Aventine—and "colles" or ridges of hills when they were connected with the tableland—such as the Quirinal and the Viminal. The Esquiline was counted among the former although a ridge connected it with the tableland.

The sites of the seven hills are well-known and they can be recognized in the slopes still existing in the streets laid over them and in the buildings partly covering them. Besides, their original names have all been retained and in most cases have been given to buildings or even whole quarters, as for instance the Royal Palace on the Quirinal and the Viminal and Esquiline quarters.

The four hills of Rome that were completely isolated are more easily identified, especially since the work, undertaken by the Fascist Government for the removal of the buildings that partly hid and disfigured them, was successfully accomplished, as in the case of the Capitol and the Palatine. This work is now also complete as regards the Aventine and the Caelian which form two imposing landmarks as those offered by the Capitol and the Palatine.

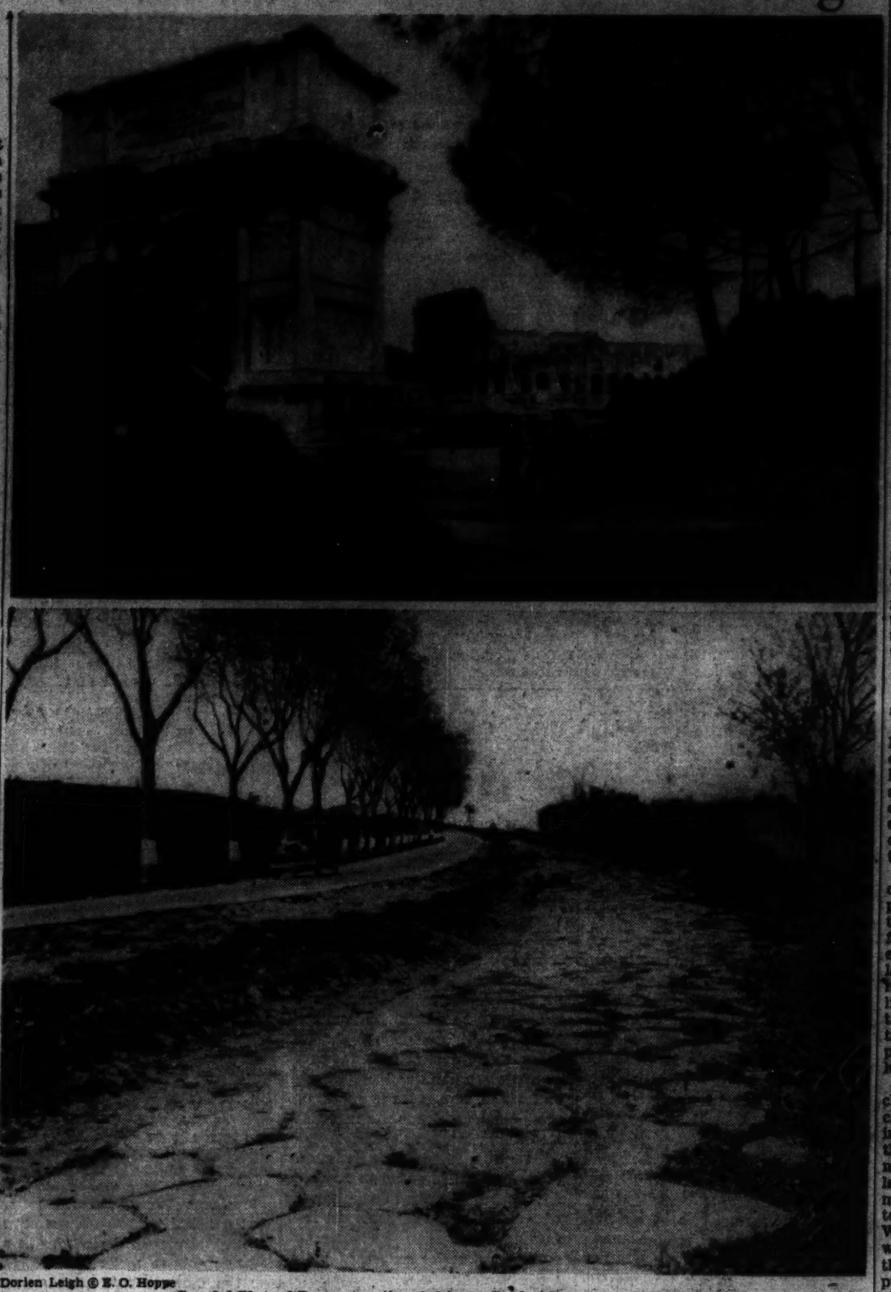
Technical Skill Needed

The enormous importance of the work undertaken, which is contributing toward the restoration of Rome's original topography and at the same time improving the city in the most modern way possible, is not sufficiently realized. The mistaken impression prevails that the opening of new roads and the unearthing of ancient remains known to exist under modern buildings is a simple matter and that it merely implies the pulling down of the buildings in question.

A fact of the utmost importance is overlooked, possibly because it is generally ignored, namely that connected with the artificial raising of the original level of the ground owing to the extensive building of palaces, churches and villas that has been going on for so many centuries. As a result the work of town planning in a city like Rome is attended with almost insurmountable difficulties and it requires as great care and technical skill as that of archaeological excavation.

The opening of the Via dell'Impero, Via del Mare, Via dei Trionfi and of the Via di Valle Murcia constitutes perhaps the most important town-planning scheme ever undertaken. It has led to the complete isolation of the Capitol and in great part to that of the Palatine. The roads form the boundaries of the most imposing archaeological zone in the world, containing perhaps the most important ancient remains in existence.

The first three roads, while decidedly improving the communications of Rome, have not only preserved and restored but actually increased her ancient remains besides isolating two out of her seven famous hills. The fourth road isolates the Aventine. It is hoped to begin excavations here of the Circus Maximus, one of the greatest monuments of ancient Rome.



Dorien Leigh © E. O. Hoppe

Careful Plan of Reconstruction Achieves Goal of Beauty and Utility

Upper—The Arch of Titu and the Colosseum Come to View With the Removal of Narrow Lanes and Slums. Below—The Appian Way in Modern and Old Empire Types of Highway Building

Revising the Constitution

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

At this stage of the convention practically all major decisions have been made, yet the number of details that remains is surprising and some of these may prove very important in later years to certain parts of the country or certain groups of citizens, and the draft has yet to be scrutinized as to phraseology. Today: Provision was made for revision of proposed Constitution by consent of three fourths of the states.

Tomorrow: Convention receives final draft of proposed Constitution.

By Tully Nettleton

Philadelphia
Sept. 10, 1787

Provision for future amendment of the proposed new Constitution by consent of three-fourths of the states coincided today with a pronouncement of a bill of particulars against the present document by the member who in a sense laid the frame for it.

Governor Randolph of Virginia said that although he had been convinced from the beginning that "radical changes in the system of Union were necessary," and had "brought forward a set of republican propositions as the basis and outline of a reform," these propositions had been "widely and in his opinion irreconcilably departed from."

Randolph's Objections

If no arrangement is made for further revision of the Constitution before it goes into effect, he declared he should be obliged to dissent from it entirely. His objections to the system are:

The Senate's being made the court of impeachment for trying the Executive.

Necessity of three-fourths instead of two-thirds of each house to overrule the negative of the President.

smallness of the number of the Representaive branch.

Want of limitation of a standing army.

General clause concerning 'necessary and proper' laws.

Want of some particular straint on navigation acts.

Power to lay duties on exports.

Authority o fthe General Legislature to interpose on executives of the states.

Want of a more definite boundary between the general and state legislatures.

And betwen the general and state judiciaries.

Unqualified power of the President to pardon treasons.

Want of some limit to the power of the Legislature in regulaing members' compensation.

Reserves Future Action

With these difficulties in mind, said Mr. Randolph, while not wishing to impede the wishes and judgment of the convention, he must keep himself free, in case he should be a member of the convention of his state, to act according to the dictates of his judgment.

He asked that the new plan or Constitution "be submitted to the Congress of the Confederation, to go from it to state legislatures, and from these to state conventions having power to adopt, reject or amend; the process to close with another general convention with full power to adopt or reject alterations proposed by state conventions and to establish finally the Government."

Before this plea was made, however, and over the objections of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Gerry as well as those of the Virginia executive, the convention insisted by almost unanimous count of the states on the articles previously drawn to provide for mere transmission of the Constitution to Congress and by it to the state conventions, and for establishment of the new government on ratification by nine States.

Approval of Congress

Mr. Gerry demanded the action should be made dependent upon the approbation of Congress for the new document, and Mr. Hamilton also believed this should be necessary.

"It is wrong," the New Yorker asserted, "to allow nine states to institute a new Government on the ruins of the existing one," although he has been most strenuous for the need of a more vigorous one. He asked that each state convention be left to say whether it wished the plan to take effect by ratification of only nine states.

Mr. Gorham protested, though, that such conditional ratifications would confuse and defeat the plan altogether. Thomas Fitzsimmons remarked that the request for approbation of Congress had been omitted to save members from the necessity of an act inconsistent with Articles of Confederation under which they held their authority.

Mr. Wilson spoke in strong terms. "It is worse than folly to rely on the concurrence of Rhode Island members of Congress in the plan. Maryland has voted on this floor for requiring the unanimous assent of the 13 states to the proposed change. New York has not been present for a long time in the convention. Many individual deputies from the other states have spoken much against the plan. Under these circumstances can it be safe to make the assent of Congress necessary? After spending four or five months in the laborious and arduous task of forming a Government for our Country, we are ourselves at the close throwing insuperable obstacles in the way of its success."

In the matter of future amendments, the convention adopted a provision by which either the states or two-thirds of the houses of the new Congress can initiate changes in the Constitution. Hitherto, these could be originated only by application of two-thirds of the Legislatures of the States.

In fact, the whole section was redrafted by Mr. Madison and now stands as follows:

The Legislature of the United States whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem necessary, or on the application of two-thirds of the legislatures of the several states, shall propose amendments to this Constiution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part thereof, when the same shall have been ratified by three fourths at least of the legislatures of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Legislature of the United States.

Bar Sees Threat To Credit in New Bankruptcy Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emergency bankruptcy laws, "entirely at odds" with previous policy and enacted as depression measures, are liable to become permanent under proposed legislation, warns the committee on bankruptcy of the American Bar Association in a report which it will present to the association convention here in September.

Disappearance of creditor control is possible, the committee says, if this movement is carried any further. The philosophy underlying these so-called debtor-relief provisions is contrary to that of former procedure, it notes, and "has an obvious effect upon the older methods."

"That a debtor could come into a court of bankruptcy," the report says, "strike a bargain with his creditors whereby he did not divest himself of his property for ratable distribution among them and be discharged, but sally forth with his assets intact and his creditors holding only new evidences of their indebtedness, was inconceivable under the old sections of the act and to old practitioners in bankruptcy.

"Whatever vestige of creditor control remained in the old sections of the act certainly has disappeared in the debtor-relief sections. It will further disappear if legislation such as proposed by Congressman Sabath and the Chandler bill become law. Federal conservators, such as the Comptroller of Currency of the United States and court-appointed trustees, with the Securities Exchange Commission supervising the proceedings, make for dictatorship in liquidation rather than democracy."

The report was submitted by Henry C. Shull, chairman, Sioux City, Iowa; William B. Henderson, Minneapolis; Reuben G. Hunt, Los Angeles; Charles S. Reid, Atlanta, Ga., and Edwin S. S. Sutherland, New York.

G. O. P. Leaders Welcome Anti-Court Democrats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—As an aftermath to the talk—and double talk—of Administration reprisals against the Democratic Senators who opposed the Supreme Court bill, Senator Charles L. McNary, Oregon, Republican leader, today issued the hand of friendship.

Senator McNary's statement obviously follows the flurry marking the last days of Congress, when Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania issued a call for reprisals, while President Roosevelt, in signing the slim court bill, issued a statement declaring his objectives of court reform to be unchanged.

Here was a double opportunity for the Republican leaders, and they sought to use it in double barrelled statements from Senator McNary and John D. M. Mamilton, national chairman.

A further purpose of these statements was to defend the Republicans against charges that their "playing possum" during the court fight had meant that victory went to the Democratic insurgents, and that no advantage was gained by the G. O. P.

Republican Course Plain

Mr. Hamilton, on the defensive, says:

"From the very beginning of the President's attack on the integrity of the judiciary, the Republicans knew what they had to do. Simple arithmetic showed there were not enough Republicans in Congress, even though they represent 40 per cent of the voting public, to defeat this attack.

"It could only be defeated by using our strength in co-operation with pro-court Democrats. The welfare of the country and good politics both forbade us to give the President an excuse to reduce the fight to the level of partisanship. He tried to do it anyhow, but because of Republican strategy he was unable to raise the smoke screen of partisan opposition and put his scheme over on the people by an appeal to blind party loyalty."

Despite this argument, it is still claimed in numerous analytical circles that the Republicans, by taking their stand more openly—after the Democratic insurgents had committed themselves and it was too late to draw back—might have won more political credit out of the victory. As it is, Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska are the heroes of the battle, and the Republicans are about where they started.

McNary Is Diplomatic

Senator McNary approached the subject obliquely, more interested in saying nice things about the insurgent Democrats and thus paving the way for future alliances: He said:

"We pay tribute, too, to those gallant Democratic senators who led the Senate fight against the President's measure. They were only a minority of their party's senators. They would have been powerless without us even though their opposition was valiant and unyielding. We are proud to have worked with them in preserving a free and independent judiciary."

Senator McNary looks forward to future Republican duties:

"The defeat of the President's scheme leaves us with a deep sense of responsibility. When the attempt to pack the Supreme Court was crushed it was not a defeat of social progress. It was the defeat of a fundamentally reactionary step in government, put forward in the guise of an effort to aid our under-privileged. The Republican Party will press ahead with warm humanity within the framework of the Constitution, amending it if necessary, for wise change that from time to time is demanded to meet the needs of the people. At the same time we must remember that opposition to reckless or wrong action is our duty and change is not always necessary or wise. A party is not blocking progress when it blocks change which is foolish or dangerous. That is what we did in the Supreme Court fight."

The Republican leader apprehends attempts to revive the issue, saying:

"The original plan seems still to live in the President's mind. He has refused again the opportune and exploded plea of the need to relieve the Supreme Court in the burden of its work and of the need for a flow of new blood to the courts.

"The President refused to place the issue before the people for their formal ratification or rejection, but the people properly took up the issue. And the force of popular opinion decided it, even though the President cannot seem to realize this fact. In a voice so sharp that no misunderstanding can remain, the people of the nation have reaffirmed their faith that progress and reform in national life shall be achieved only in those ways which do not endanger the liberties of the people."

New Law Against Hasty Marriages On in N. Y. State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—The hasty marriage law, requiring the lapse of three days between issuance of the license and the ceremony, went into effect here today with little visible change in the routine of the city's marriage license bureau.

Deputy Clerk P. A. Hines expected that the demand for licenses would continue after, perhaps, a slight decline during the initial 72-hour period. Callers at the popular bureau in the municipal building are reminded of the provisions of the law by a large sign stating "Your marriage license is not valid for 72 hours from the time of issue."

Under the old law, couples could be married on the same day they obtained the necessary license and paid the required $2 fee, and many merely went to the near-by municipal chapel to have the ceremony performed.

Congress Families Get Hawaiian Trip

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Fifty Senators, Representatives, their wives, sisters and nieces have made plans to go on the year's prize between-sessions trip—a month's visit to Hawaii.

The office of Hawaiian Delegate Sam W. King today acceptances indicated that the party may be increased before Oct. 1, the scheduled sailing date.

The purpose is to study Hawaii's readiness for admission as the forty-ninth state. Congress authorized the trip but Hawaii is footing the bills. The Legislature appropriated $20,000 and the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce has added other sums.

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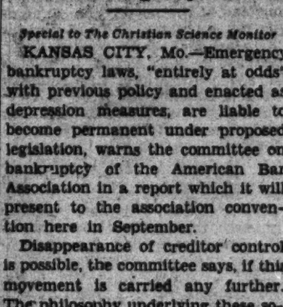
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Mexico's New Deal Will Go On Cardenas Warns Its Enemies

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2 (AP)—President Cardenas warned enemies of his regime that he intended to carry on his social program regardless of "discontent at popular conquests."

He told Mexico's new Congress, convened yesterday in joint session to hear his report on accomplishments of the past year, "We intend to go forward firmly and fearlessly."

Sources of "rumors which spread uneasiness among the masses of workers through forecasts of disturbances in prospect" were assailed.

After giving an optimistic picture of the Government's accomplishments and financial situation, and reasserting his intention of giving women equal rights, the President drew cheers with an attack on unjustified strikes.

He declared strikes motivated by political causes or internecine conflicts "give arms to our enemies."

Reasserting his regime's intention to aid peasants and labor, President Cardenas asserted:

"I sincerely believe that these strikes unjustly injure collective interests which are as worthy of consideration of their rights as those who stage them."

The President said revenues of the Government had been increased in the past year to permit the budget to be increased from 333,000,000 pesos ($92,574,000) to 423,000,000 pesos ($117,594,000).

Discussing foreign affairs, he said Mexico, "while respectful of treaties, has striven to modify those which in any way might be prejudicial to her liberty or sovereignty."

He cited an agreement signed at Washington in April canceling a clause permitting United States troops and munitions to be moved in transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

He also disclosed that Mexico had sold the Spanish Government arms and munitions worth $2,275,000 for use in its civil war against the insurgents.

Reiterating his determination to give Mexican women equal rights with men, he demanded "correction of the errors of the past" and said women should be integrated in the national life "through leveling of rights."

He defended his agrarian program. Statistics he gave showed that 5,186,000 hectares (12,809,420 acres) of land had been distributed in the last year. Practically all of this land was expropriated from huge estates or reclaimed through irrigation projects.

Cardenas Repeats Votes for Women

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2 (AP)—Mexico's halls of Congress rang with cheers yesterday as President Cardenas reiterated before a new assembly his determination to give women equal rights.

The Mexican Chief Executive demanded "correction of the errors of the past" and "integration of women in the national life by the equalization of rights."

Equal suffrage for women was high on the list of legislation to come before the new Congress, now in joint session.

Newspaper Schools Link Press Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 2 — Courses to train men for newspaper work will begin here Sept. 7 in the department of publishing and printing of the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute following the removal of the Empire State School of Printing from Ithaca, N. Y., and its establishment as a part of the institute.

While at Ithaca, the printing school trained more than 450 men under sponsorship of the New York Publishers' Association and other newspaper organizations. Removal of the school to Rochester is the result of an expansion program contemplated for several years.

In the new location the courses have been expanded to two years and have been correlated with the applied art, photography, technology and mechanical departments of the institute.

Basic courses in the curriculum include hand composition, typographic design and layout, proof reading, principles of advertising, advertising writing, linotype and intertype machine operation, material-making machines, monotype casting, stereotyping, care and repair of machines and equipment, presswork and other departments of the newspaper shop.

Supplementary work is given in industrial organization, business law, production planning and control, salesmanship, teletypsetter operation (keyboard), English composition, history of art and elementary machine shop practice.

The institute is an endowed, non-profit institution.

Communist Party Starts Membership Campaign

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—The 18th anniversary of the Communist Party of the United States was marked yesterday by the opening of a campaign to double its dues-paying membership to 100,000.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the party, issued the appeal for at least 50,000 more members in a nationwide radio broadcast.

Air Conditioning Demands

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported today an increased foreign demand for American air conditioning equipment. Foreign sales for the first six months of 1937 totaled $794,756, an 89 per cent increase over the $421,452 exports for the same period in 1936.

23-Day All-Expense Rail-Motor-Steamer
Mexico Tour-Cruises
Going in air-conditioned Pullmans from New York via St. Louis and San Antonio, one person to lower. Returning by Panama Pacific liners via Panama Canal and Havana. 9½ days in Mexico, visiting principal points of interest. Late fall and winter departures. $380 1st Class, $290 Tourist Cabin; minimum rates, hometown to hometown. For folder and details write B. A. Everett, Travel Bureau, Nichols, N. Y.

Wonders of Research: Fugitive Stars

Expanding universe theory tested by camera of sensitive plate which captures nebulae 80,000,000 light years away—Botanists step into language realm for subject of dispute.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most startling ideas put forth by natural scientists in recent years is the theory that the universe is expanding like a giant soap bubble, the stars farthest from us receding at terrific speeds. It arose from the observation that light coming to us from distant stars has a tendency to "shift toward the red" or "howl down," as does the whistle of a steam locomotive disappearing in the distance.

As astronomers went farther and farther out into space, the red shift increased, until now the galaxies supposedly at greatest distance are apparently traveling at speeds even the experts cannot believe possible.

Dr. M. L. Humason, at the Mount Wilson Observatory, who has been most active here in America at testing the expanding universe theory, has a new photographic lens with which it is hoped he can capture photographically universes too distant for previous cameras, even though fast plates were employed, and half-the-night exposures made. It is a Rayton lens of F/0.89, to be used in connection with the 100-inch telescope.

Already it has been turned on nebulae 80,000,000 light years distant, and it is now believed possible to observe faint objects which have heretofore seemed hopeless. While the lens is the fastest ever used in astronomical photography, the field of view is too small for ordinary pictorial work. The lens is at the end of an extension which turns up.

To give some idea of the problems involved in working with such distant celestial bodies, it is well to remember that ordinary earth miles used for computing distance, would be like counting the number of inches between New York and Rio de Janeiro, following a land route. But while 80,000,000 miles is quite a distance when one considers the average tourist travels maybe 20,000 miles in a year, it is as nothing when compared with 80,000,000 light years, a light year being 6,000,000,000,000 miles or the distance light travels in the course of one year.

In other words, the light reaching earth tonight from some of the distant stars, really began its journey earthward when Dinosaurs ruled here. Thus astronomers may perhaps be pardoned if they proceed slowly with the investigation of stellar objects at such tremendous distances. The wonder is that anything at all can be learned from observing these pin-points of light. Pin-points they are, and must always remain to us for even the most powerful telescope imaginable cannot turn the nearest star into a planet-like disk such as one sees when observing Mars, the moon or Venus.

Wide World
Dr. M. L. Humason and Photographic Device
Camera Tested at Mt. Wilson Observatory Fitted With Extension, Carrying Lens on the End at the Upturn

Plants Neglected In Naming of States?

There's a little dispute in the field of botany this week as W. A. Dayton of the Forest Service takes issue with Dr. C. Stuart Gager, versatile and distinguished director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. In the course of an erudite and thought-provoking article on "Botanic Gardens in Science and Education," Dr. Gager made the observation that Pennsylvania was the only State in the Union having any reference to plant life in its name.

"This inaccurate statement," says Mr. Dayton (natural scientists abhor inaccurate statements) "is another illustration of the old adage, 'et Jupiter nuat.' Pennsylvania is definitely not the only State in such a classification. How about Florida? (named by Ponce de Leon 'the florid or flower land'). How about Vermont? (Verde Mount, or mountains green with vegetation). Or Connecticut? (Quenechtacut, Indian for 'river of pines'). Moreover, some authorities say Alabama is a corruption of Choctaw 'alba aya mule,' meaning 'I clear the thicket,' and one of the etymologies of Oregon is from Origanum, referring to a native plant with marjoram-like scent."

Replies Dr. Gager, "I believe it was Will Rogers who said, 'All I know is what I read in the papers.' My knowledge of the origins of the names of the states in our Union is of similar derivation."

Blowing Hot and Cold Explained in Review

We blow a match to put it out, and we blow a fire to make it burn more brightly. We blow on a spoonful of hot soup in order to cool it, and we blow on our fingers in cold weather to make them warm again.

Apparently contradictory, these effects are easily explained in the current Technology Review. Wood, like every other combustible material, takes fire only when it is heated above its kindling temperature, and it continues to burn only so long as its temperature is maintained above this point. When we blow out a match, we cool it below its kindling temperature. When we blow on a larger fire, we merely supply more oxygen to it and increase the rate of its combustion. We cool our soup by hastening evaporation from its surface. We warm our fingers because our breath is considerably warmer than the surrounding air.

'End of World' Show Billed at Planetarium

Oct. 1, 1937, will mark the "beginning of the end of the world," an event heralded through every age by fanatics and would-be prognosticators. Says Dr. William H. Barton Jr., associate curator of Hayden Planetarium—

"Earnest Delke, chief technician of the planetarium, has returned from a two months' visit to Germany and has brought back the mathematical formula which will enable him to change the gearing on the planetarium's projector so that 'The End of the Earth' can be shown as the subject of the October lecture. It is hastily added, however, that there is no danger of this event occurring for approximately 10,000,000,000 years at least."

The October lecture will depict what might some day happen to Earth should its moon take an erratic path downward. The chances are ten billion to one that it won't however. An 11-foot tube which housed the camera used in taking pictures of the recent eclippse will contain the mechanism to project on the dome "sky" a constantly expanding moon.

Archaeological Zone Dug Out at Chilapa

Archaeologists working near the city of Chilapa in the state of Guerraro, Mexico, have uncovered a new and important zone of ruins previously unknown. Many interesting archaeological pieces have already been located, some of which have been brought to the National Museum in Mexico City.

The area is inhabited by a primitive tribe speaking Nahoa or genuine Astecan. The tribe leads a communal life and shares in common all the crops, coarse cotton cloth obtained in near-by towns in exchange for lumber, chickens and hogs.

'New Star' Discovered By a Professional

Discoveries of "new stars" or novae are considered more or less routine news items these days, and editors come to expect the find to be made by amateurs. Consequently it is a considerable surprise to receive a notice from Pasadena, Calif., saying that Dr. Fritz Zwicky at Palomar Observatory has discovered a bright super-nova with a luminosity estimated at 500,000,000 times that of the sun. Confirmation comes from Mount Wilson, saying that the exploding star was located in a "dwarf" stellar system some 300,000,000 light years from the earth.

Text of Review By President On Sugar Quota Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 2—The President's statement issued in connection with signing the sugar bill, follows:

The problem before me raised by the enactment of H. R. 7667, the so-called sugar bill, is that the bill, intended primarily to benefit the many thousands of farmers who produce beets and sugar cane and those, who, at the place of production, refine the raw material into sugar, has been seriously impaired in its value by the inclusion of a provision intended to legalize a virtual monopoly in the hands of a small group of seaboard refiners.

I am primarily concerned with the interests of the domestic beet and cane growers and of the cane growers in the islands which are under the American flag and the cane growers of some of our close neighbors, such as Cuba.

So far as all these growers, domestic and insular, are concerned, the system of quotas provided in the bill is, on the whole, equitable. From this, the most important objective of the bill, I have no reason to disagree.

Where Difficulty Rests

The sole difficulty relates to a little group of seaboard refiners who, unfortunately, for many years were able to join forces with domestic producers in the maintenance of a continuing and powerful lobby in the National Capitol and elsewhere. This lobby has cost the stockholders of these refining companies millions of dollars and it has been wholly unnecessary, so far as protection of the domestic beet and cane producers has been concerned.

It is with great regret, therefore, that I find that the Congress has accorded a status quo continuation of this seaboard refinery monopoly for two and a half years to come. The bill in this respect gives only one ray of hope—for it provides that this refining monopoly shall terminate on March 1, 1940, whereas the beet and cane producers' quota is extended to Dec. 31, 1940.

Since the passage of the bill I have been given the following assurances by Senators representing the great majority of continental sugar producers:

Cites His Assurances

1. That their primary interest in sugar legislation is to afford protection to the growers of sugar beets and sugar cane in all domestic sugar-producing areas of the United States, and when the Sugar Act of 1937 comes up for renewal they will endeavor to deal with the question of refined sugar quotas in a separate measure.

2. That they recognize the fact that Hawaii and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are integral parts of the United States and should not be discriminated against.

3. That when the refined sugar quotas for Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are terminated, they will endeavor to enact legislation providing that minimum labor standards in sugar refineries in these offshore areas shall not be lower than the minimum standards in refineries on the mainland.

4. That in future legislation they will see to it that the American housewife is protected adequately.

A Gentlemen's Agreement

I have received similar assurances from responsible leaders of the House of Representatives. In view of these assurances, therefore, I am approving the bill with what amounts to a gentlemen's agreement that the unholy alliance between the cane and beet growers, on the one hand, and the seaboard refining monopoly, on the other, has been terminated by the growers. That means that hereafter the refiners' lobby should expect no help from the domestic growers. That is at least a definite step in the right direction.

I hope that the next session of the Congress will consider repealing or shortening the clause which continues the refining monopoly to March 1, 1940; but even if Congress does not then act, the end of monopoly is definitely in sight and I sincerely trust that nothing will be done by the domestic growers of beets and cane to perpetuate it. The monopoly costs the American housewife millions of dollars every year, and I am just as concerned for her as I am for the farmers themselves.

President Signs Bills for Housing And Helium Sales

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt announced today his approval of the Wagner-Steagall bill launching a $500,000,000 experiment in federal-local slum clearance and low-rent housing construction.

He also signed the Smith bill authorizing a government monopoly in the production of helium and changing export rules to permit its sale to foreign countries in restricted quantities for commercial or medical purposes. Agitation for loosening existing restrictions on export of this non-inflammable gas began soon after the German dirigible Hindenburg crashed in flames after an explosion at Lakehurst, N. J. Under the new act, no helium purchased for foreign nations could be used for military purposes and all foreign sales would have to be approved first by six government agencies, including the War and Navy Departments.

Housing Authority Created

The loan-grant housing act, carrying out one of the President's campaign promises, creates a United States Housing Authority in the Department of the Interior with an initial capital of $1,000,000 already appropriated.

It also authorizes up to $500,000,000 in Government-guaranteed bonds to raise funds for loans and an additional appropriation of $25,000,000 for grants. Funds for grants, proponents of the act say, will not be needed until actual construction is well under way.

The President then turned toward Long Island Sound for a fishing vacation, having virtually cleared his desk of all remaining bills enacted by Congress at its last session.

Special Session Unmentioned

The President made no mention of an extra session of Congress. Previously officials had indicated approval of the Sugar Bill would lessen but not necessarily eliminate the chances for a special meeting before the regular session in January.

In preparing to embark at Poughkeepsie late today on the yacht Potomac for four or five days of fishing in eastern New York waters, the Chief Executive arranged to keep constantly advised on Far Eastern developments by radio.

President Roosevelt also reiterated a belief that "it is sound" to include statutes of limitations in all revenue acts to make it impossible for the Government, after a fixed four year period, to collect additional taxes or the taxpayers to obtain tax refund.

He made the statement in vetoing a bill to pay $1000 to L. J. Powers for redemption of two documentary revenue stamps which Powers said he received from the Couch Cotton Mills of Atlanta in compensation as an officer of that company.

"I must again express my belief," the President said in the veto, "that the field of special legislation should not be opened to relieve special classes of taxpayers from the consequences of their failure to protect their claims for the refund of taxes within the period fixed by law."

James Roosevelt Acts as Substitute Press Contact Man

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 2 (AP)—James Roosevelt, the President's son and newest member of the White House secretariat, took over the press liaison assignment temporarily today.

It was his first taste of dealing with the newspapermen for his father since he became a full-fledged secretary July 1 at an annual salary of $10,000. He substituted for Secretary Marvin M. McIntyre, who left last night for a vacation with his family at Blowing Rock, N. C.

James, eldest of the Roosevelt sons, strode into the summer White House executive offices at Poughkeepsie last night and prepared for work.

But Mr. McIntyre had about finished the job and all young Roosevelt could do was wait for the few remaining minor chores before embarking with his father late today for a fishing cruise. He will be contact man for the press on the Long Island trip. Also on board the Potomac leaving late today will be Capt. Paul Bastedo, naval aide; Col. Edwin M. Watson, military aide, and Capt. Ross T. McIntire, naval physician to the President.

CCC Camps to Drop 75,000 in September

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Officials of the Civilian Conservation Corps said tonight that approximately 75,000 enrollees will be discharged during September to comply with an act of Congress extending the CCC for three years.

The act, they said, fixed the maximum age limit for enrollees at 24 years, and limited the time of service to two years. Those to be dismissed either have passed the age limit or served more than two years. Many of them, knowing they would have to leave the corps, have been searching for work in private industry for the last week. Preliminary reports received here say a large number has found jobs.

Plumber Turns Artist: Fair to Display Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Sept. 2 — A master plumber by day, a mosaic and wood inlay artist by night, F. P. Burfiff of Portland, Oregon, will display an elaborate inlaid wood scene of Mount Rainier at the Western Washington Fair at Puyallup.

It required 12 different kinds of wood—black walnut, English walnut, tindalo, figured gum, lilac, birch, holly, natural holly, mahogany, ebony, manzanita and poplar—plus 758 "hobby hours" and an infinite amount of patience to make the 24 by 36-inch mountain picture to scale from an official United States army photograph.

Hearst Retrenchment Seen In Halting $35,000,000 Loan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Another step in the apparently extensive retrenchment of the Hearst newspaper and magazine empire was taken yesterday when William Randolph Hearst obtained permission from the Securities and Exchange Commission to withdraw two registration statements, pending five months, under which he had planned to borrow $35,500,000 from the investing public.

Events have come thick and fast in the Hearst domains in the months since the last presidential election. Mr. Hearst, after making a contact with Alfred M. Landon well before his nomination, was one of the Kansas Governor's principal supporters. A special corps of Hearst advisers, with no apparent journalistic duties, traveled on the Republican candidate's special trains. Mr. Hearst's concern in the outcome of the election seemed to be substantial.

Then came the balloting, and Mr. Hearst at once issued statements making plain that, as a newspaper publisher selling a commodity to the public, he respected the great numerical majority piled up by President Roosevelt. Contact soon was established with Hyde Park, N. Y., where the President was sojourning, and in not many months Mr. Roosevelts' daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger, were engaged to run Mr. Hearst's Seattle, Wash., newspaper, the Post-Intelligencer.

Financial Puzzle

Meantime, internal financial and business reorganization had been going on in the Hearst properties, whose structure generally has baffled financial observers.

It always has been admitted that various individual units ran at substantial losses, and the financial relations of different parts of the empire never were made clear.

After many rumblings beneath the surface, Mr. Hearst engaged the reputedly best financial readjuster in the country, Joseph P. Kennedy, former head of the Securities and Exchange Commission and now head of the Maritime Commission, to look over the Hearst properties and make recommendations. Mr. Kennedy recently had completed a similar job for the Paramount Corporation.

While these financial activities meant little to the general public, other external events became strikingly visible. The Hearst editorial policy was moderated toward the New Deal. Mr. Hearst leased his two Washington newspapers, the Herald—a morning paper—and the Times—an evening paper—to Mrs. Eleanor Patterson for five years. Mrs. Patterson was to have a free hand in publishing the papers.

Move Held Significant

For the mighty Hearst empire to lease its two important and only Washington outlets entirely out of its control was an act eloquent to students of the newspaper chain. Probably few things are assumed to be more important to a newspaper publisher with political interests than strong outlets in Washington. Mrs. Patterson, who took control a month ago, immediately began to publish many features from the New York News, which is a strong New Deal supporter, published by her brother, Col. Joseph M. Patterson.

A little earlier, Mr. Hearst announced discontinuance of the New York American, one of his best-known papers. This, too, was taken as a significant event.

A few weeks ago, the end of Universal Service was announced. This was the morning-paper news-gathering service for the whole Hearst chain, and had been know as the "policy service" for its stories were intended strongly to reflect Hearst editorial slants.

And now, the whole Hearst refinancing program is abandoned or deferred. It has been severely criticized in various publications and by investment specialists ever since the first papers were filed.

Hearst Publications, Inc., including nine newspapers, sought to issue $35,000,000 in debentures, the proceeds to be used, except for $5,135,000 for retirement of previously-issued evidences of indebtedness. Of this total, $15,500,000 had been privately guaranteed by Mr. Hearst. Some prior issued bonds are coming due, and for refinancing purposes the new loan from the public was sought.

Hearst Magazines, Inc., filing the second registration statement, sought to issue $13,000,000. Of this sum, $1,000,000 was to be used for retiring debentures maturing this year; $1,500,000 for the retirement of bank loans from Chase National Bank; $2,000,000 due to printers for printing Hearst magazines, and $3,000,000 for repayment of loans payable to Halsey, Stuart & Company, representing advances made by that company in anticipation of this debenture issue.

Hearst Publications, Inc., yesterday issued a statement in New York explaining withdrawal of its borrowing attempt on the ground the time is unfavorable for market borrowings. It added, as quoted by the Associated Press, that "we have been meeting regularly the payments on our old long-term debt, thus reducing the net amount outstanding from $18,776,706.96 (pro forma consolidated basis) at Dec. 31, 1936, to $16,540,541.29 at the date of this letter."

SEC Attitude Unknown

The SEC does not reveal its attitude toward registration statements except through the issuance of "stop" or "refusal" orders. If such orders are not issued within 20 days, registration statements become effective—unless the registrant voluntarily files delaying amendments.

The two Hearst incorporations filed amendments every two weeks or 15 days from the time their original statements were filed, thus forestalling any action by SEC.

Among assets to be purchased from one Hearst property by the proposed loan were St. Donat's Castle and Bradenstoke Abbey in Wales, at a book value of $1,323,351.24. They were said to be used "to promote good will for the publications of the National Magazine Company, Ltd." Among assets of the same British corporation were various magazines and restaurants in England, whose total deficit was stated to be $45,000 a year for the past three years.

Diplomats Shifted By Paris Premier

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—Premier Camille Chautemps decreed a diplomatic shake-up yesterday, changing chiefs of French delegations to 11 nations.

Raymond Brugere, Minister to Canada, exchanged posts with Robert de Dampierre, Minister to Yugoslavia.

Maurice Pierrotet, Consul General on the Foreign Staff, was sent to take charge of the Paraguayan Legation.

Jacques D'Aumale, Consul General at Jerusalem, will take charge of the Colombian Legation.

Jean Dobler, first-class secretary of the Embassy at Cologne, was placed in charge of the Legation in Ecuador.

Rene Goubin, consul of the first class at Buenos Aires, was given charge of the Bolivian Legation.

New Ministers were appointed to Norway, Bulgaria, Greece, Irak, and Siam.

Maurice Lose, ranked as Consul General at the Foreign Office, was named Chief Protocol Official whose duties include the introduction of new Ambassadors to the President.

Early Closing N.Y. Theater For Suburbanites Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—The board of directors of the American Theater Council has appropriated $500 to defray the expenses of a committee which will canvass suburban towns and cities to determine the attitude of residents there regarding an early curtain in Broadway theaters one day a week, box office conditions and ticket sales, it is announced here. The committee is headed by Frank Gillmore. Other members are Marcus Heiman, Philip Dunning, Ben A. Boyar, Robert Haines and Richard Whorf.

The council also voted $250 to a committee headed by Antoinette Perry which is working on an apprentice theater for young actors. Brock Pemberton was elected to the council's directorate.

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Round Trip Pullman Fares Extra. Leave Boston (So. Sta.) 6:45 P. M. (Standard Time), Sat., Sept. 4. Returning leave Niagara Falls and Buffalo Sept. 6.
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A. F. of L. Union Protests Labor Board Contract Ruling

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: Dan W. Tracy, president of the American Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, announced the American Federation of Labor affiliate would resist the decision of the National Labor Relations Board in the National Electric Products Corporation case. Mr. Tracy criticised the NLRB ruling which ordered the corporation to nullify its contract with the brotherhood and submit the question of union representation to its 1600 employees.

Charging the board "did not seek or receive evidence" from the brotherhood, Mr. Tracy declared he had no opportunity to appear before the order was issued.

"The board apparently has chosen its course. It is going to undertake to designate an official labor movement in this country. There is going to be the board's union and the antiboard's union."

Pittsburgh: An attorney for the National Electric Products Corporation, said he would appeal a labor board ruling that the company's closed shop contract with an A. F. of L. union was invalid. Attorney William A. Wilson said he would take the appeal to the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia.

Chicago: A C. I. O. conference seeking unity of maritime unions adjourned with the acceptance of a policy committee's recommendation for a national convention of seamen in San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 17, 1938.

Paul Boyles, chairman of the meeting, announced delegates had pledged to "carry forward" the program of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The four-day conference was called by the C. I. O. maritime committee in an effort to weld the Maritime Union, the International Seamen's Union and numerous other labor groups into a single national industrial union of unlicensed seamen and affiliated workers. The Maritime Union has been sympathetic with the C. I. O., while the seamen's union is an affiliate of the A. F. of L.

San Francisco, Calif.: Cargo piled on San Francisco docks as shippers watched progress of a jurisdictional dispute between A. F. of L. teamsters and C. I. O.-affiliated workers that has halted waterfront trucking. Teamster officials called their stop-work order 100 per cent effective when 400 trucks stopped hauling cargo to and from the docks.

The dispute came to a head when longshoremen and warehousemen stopped teamsters hauling cargo from the California Packing Corporation's plant. Longshoremen charged the plant had been closed by lockout to the warehousemen, who are seeking re-employment for 75 men. The C. I. O. attempted to organize all employees of the plant prior to its closing last October.

Trinidad: Labor Inquiry Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Investigation by the Royal Commission, which the Colonial Secretary has set up to inquire into the recent labor disturbances in Trinidad, are expected to begin early this month, when the chairman and two members of the commission arrive from England to join two other members selected on the spot.

The work of the commission is expected to be of the greatest importance not oply to Trinidad, but to other West Indian colonies where the laboring classes live in conditions of deplorable poverty, approaching in many instances what Howard Nankivell, Government spokesman in the Legislative Council here, described as "economic slavery."

Already as a result of the Trinidad strikes, attention has been called to complaints which employers here in many instances have shown themselves willing to adjust in the interests of workers, and higher wages are being paid on the oil fields and sugar estates, though a final settlement of these and other outstanding questions awaits the arrival of the Royal Commission.

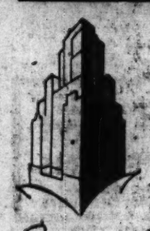
The low scale of laborers' wages has been attributed to the fact that cuts made during the depression were not, on the whole, restored on the return of prosperity, and also to the depressing influence exerted on industry as a whole by the low wages paid by estates which could not sell their products at a profit. The Governor stated that he had definite evidence of pressure being brought to bear to prevent industries from paying bigger wages, in order not to embarrass estate owners.

The Government announced that it had seized the occasion to institute a minimum wage—"not a large one, but one which will give a reasonable living"—which it had long considered necessary for its non-agricultural workers. It also raised wages of agricultural laborers on its model River Estate.

Questions reported to have been asked in the House of Commons about the possible need for military defense for Trinidad's oil fields may to some extent be answered by the declaration of the Governor, in an appeal addressed to employers shortly after the violent phase of the strike had ended. He said they would find "a shield far surer in showing sympathy than in a forest of bayonets to be planted here."

It is felt that the Governor's appeal for "good will on all sides" may be a key to unlock labor problems throughout the West Indies, especially if applied before instead of after labor has resorted to unpleasant means to call attention to its grievances. One result of the strikes has been the formation of trade unions in Trinidad, largely confined at present to oil field workers. The Government has appointed a Secretary of Labor to maintain contact with industry.

The Barbizon



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Wide World

Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor

Standing (Left to Right): Edward J. Gainor, President of Letter Carriers; Harry C. Bates, President of Bricklayers; Daniel J. Tobin, President of Teamsters; G. M. Bugniazet, Secretary of Electrical Workers; George M. Harrison, President of Railway Clerks; Joseph N. Weber, President of Musicians; A. O. Wharton, President of Machinists. Seated: Felix M. Knight, President of Railway Car Men; Edward W. Fiore, President of Hotel and Restaurant Employees; Frank Morrison, Federation Secretary-Treasurer; William Green, Federation President; Frank Duffy, Secretary of Carpenters; T. A. Rickert, President of Garment Workers; Matthew Woll, Vice-President of Photo Engravers; John Coefield, President of Plumbers.

C. I. O. Surrender Set by Green As Terms of Reunion

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 2 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said in an interview today the federation would welcome back the 10 suspended C. I. O. unions if they returned without any conditions.

Their return, he said, would be the first step toward reuniting the American labor movement, divided into two warring camps since John L. Lewis started the Committee for Industrial Organization in November, 1935.

If the C. I. O. unions took this step—and Mr. Green frankly said he doubted they would—the next move toward final peace, he said, would be appointment of a joint committee of A. F. of L. and C. I. O. leaders to work out a detailed settlement.

Complicated Problems

"I recognize that there would be many complicated problems to be solved," Mr. Green said.

"The hardest of these probably would result from the C. I. O.'s recognition of dual unions in the radio and electrical and shipbuilding industries. Those unions never belonged to the American Federation of Labor.

"The Radio and Electrical Workers' Union (C. I. O.) is trying to organize territory that belongs to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.). The Marine and Shipyard Workers (C. I. O.) is trying to enroll workers who should go into various metal trades unions (A. F. of L.).

"On the other hand, we have organized textile workers, metal miners, ladies' garment workers, and have chartered the Progressive Miners of America, all in territory claimed by C. I. O. unions.

"There would be dozens of these problems, some hard and some easy. But I think there are men big enough on each side—John Lewis, Sidney Hillman, Matthew Woll and Dan Tobin, just to name a few—to solve those problems once C. I. O. leaders decided to try.

"Let them come back without conditions and take their places at the American Federation of Labor convention. Let them come back just as they are, with their increased membership. We will recognize them, with their increased voting strength, and tell them to take the places they left.

"The issue of craft versus industrial unionism would still remain. But we could fight it out in the true democratic way within the family of labor—not between two warring groups as we are fighting today.

"The longer this fight goes on, the more complicated the issues become. It would be harder to settle today than it would have been a year ago. It will be still harder a year from now."

Trading Curbs Are Decreed For Cotton, Butter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Secretary Wallace has moved to tighten up on commodity trading by large operators under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Rules announced govern trading in cotton, butter, eggs, potatoes and mill feeds, effective Oct. 1. Previous articles covered the two other commodities affected by the act, grains and flaxseed.

Members of contract markets will be required to report daily to Commodity Exchange Administration offices on such data as total open accounts, open accounts at the day's close, net position at close, deliveries made and received, and in the case of cotton, delivery notices passed.

The announcement of the regulations said every possible precaution was being taken "to prevent large operators from manipulating prices by making a concerted drive on the market through several different commission houses."

Futures commission merchants must report daily the operations of customers who are long or short, at the end of a day, 5000 bales of cotton, 25 carlots of butter, eggs and potatoes, or 500 tons of mill feeds.

The department said the amounts specified were so large that only transactions of the largest traders must be reported.

Bankhead to Urge 1938 Cotton Limit

JASPER, Ala., Sept. 2 (AP)—Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama said yesterday the new compulsory cotton control measure he will offer when Congress next convenes will propose that the 1938 crop be held at 10,000,000 bales.

After next year, the Senator stated, "my bill will provide that the average crops be held within limits to provide adequately for the annual consumption, domestic and foreign, and for an average carry-over of around 4,000,000 bales, to meet all emergencies."

His proposal to hold the 1938 crop to 10,000,000 bales, he explained, was to offset the surplus developing from this year's bumper crop.

Hamburger Bows To Machine Age

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 2—An electric hamburger machine has been developed here and will be manufactured in the new factory of the Manufacturers' Research Institute, Inc., now under construction, its officers announce.

This machine-age contribution to the wayside eating problem is a device that grills the hamburger on both sides at once, requires no grease, and is virtually odorless, its sponsors claim. The meat patties roll out of the machine at the rate of three a minute.

Sugar From Watermelons

Sugar and syrup have been manufactured in limited quantities from watermelons.

Number of Pickets In Pacific Strike Limited by Judge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—In the absence of an anti-picketing ordinance in this city, Superior Court Judge Emmett H. Wilson has ruled picketing must be limited to one man for each 24 feet of frontage and pickets must be at least 15 feet apart, except when passing one another.

The ruling was made against the Amalgamated Meat Cutters as a temporary restraining order until disposition of cases pending against the union by several markets.

"The right to maintain pickets, which is assured workingmen on strike," said Judge Wilson, "does not entitle them to maintain unlimited numbers such as to block sidewalks and highways."

N. Y. Guild Upholds C. I. O. Affiliation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Although complete returns in the national referendum of the American Newspaper Guild to determine whether or not its members approved of affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization will not be available until Sept. 10, a vote of approximately one-fifth of the membership in 21 cities has upheld the C. I. O. by a vote of 884 to 300. Guild headquarters revealed here today.

Members of the Newspaper Guild of New York voted, 1068 to 316, to approve action of Guild officers in deciding to affiliate with the John L. Lewis organization, according to a count taken at an election last night. In addition, the New York Guild upheld the national convention in all of its actions in support of the Supreme Court reorganization program, condemnation of the Spanish rebels, endorsement of independent political action and appeal for continuation and expansion of the Works Progress Administration.

A. F. of L. Revokes Charter Of West Virginia Federation

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 2 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor's executive council yesterday revoked the charter of the West Virginia Federation of Labor for seating C. I. O. delegates at its recent convention.

The council also accused the National Labor Relations Board of violating the Wagner Labor Disputes Act in ordering an Ambridge, Penn., electrical concern to break off contract with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an A. F. of L. union. At the request of the United Radio and Electrical Workers, a C. I. O. union, the board ordered an election at the plant.

William Green, A. F. of L. president, said he would call a convention of loyal West Virginia unions to form a new state federation. If necessary, he added, legal action would be started to obtain the present state federation's books and property, and to restrain it from using the name "West Virginia State Federation of Labor."

The council last May ordered all state federations and city central bodies to expel C. I. O. locals. Most of them obeyed. However, when the West Virginia Federation met last week, George B. Easton, president, put the question up to the convention. A substantial majority of the delegates belonged to the United Mine Workers, a C. I. O. union. They voted to disregard the council's order.

Mr. Green said he expected a similar situation to arise in Pennsylvania where the state federation also is controlled by C. I. O. unions.

Regarding the labor board's order, Mr. Green dictated the following statement at his daily press conference:

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor condemns the action of the National Labor Relations Board in declaring the agreement between the National Electric Products Company of Ambridge, Penna., and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers void.

The board's action is a violation of the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act. The board has no right to void any agreement entered into by any employer with a responsible labor organization.

Actors Seek $30,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Officials of the American Federation of Radio Artists sought today to raise $30,000 with which to carry out organization of a union, formed recently under sponsorship of the American Federation of Labor.

The Screen Actors Guild, Actors' Equity Association and the American Guild of Musical Artists each is expected to contribute $10,000, it was said.

Come to the Taft, be merry;
Many things to see and do
And rates are easy—very!

2000 ROOMS WITH BATH, from $2.50
Less by the week

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Socony dealers introduced this stranger to their customers. They were pleased. Told their friends.

It was the new Mobilgas! Full of power. Made cars run better...and further, too!

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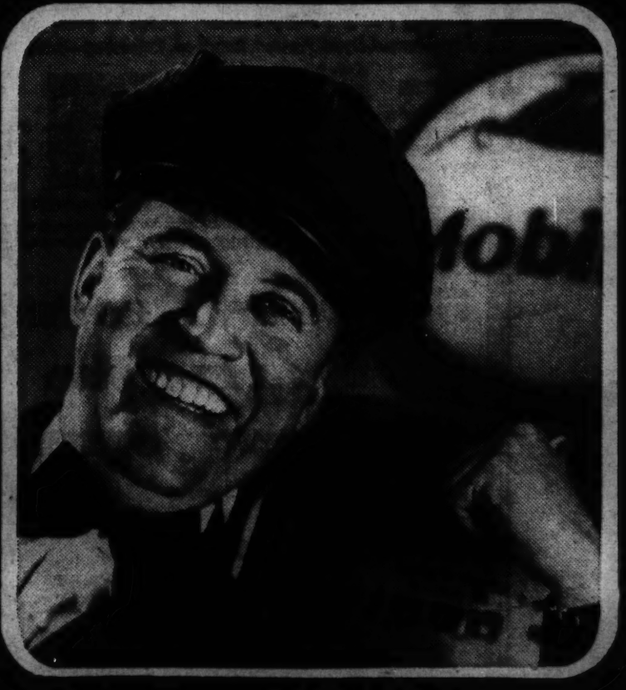

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Research Holds High Place In Rochester's Progress

Chemists Called to Rochester For Conferences on Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 2—Some 3500 chemists from every state in the Union, Canada and several foreign countries are expected to gather here Monday, Sept. 6, for the ninety-fourth meeting of the American Chemical Society. More than 500 of these delegates will present papers reporting their researches, at technical sessions.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner for his discovery of "heavy water," has promised further disclosures of progress in the separation of isotopes—those species of fundamental elements which are almost identical chemically but differ in atomic weight.

Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, president of the society and director of the Mellon Institute, will depict the influence of natural science on modern living in an address Tuesday evening on "A World of Change."

Dr. Nevil V. Sidgwick, Lincoln College, Oxford, will address the convention on Wednesday in the attempt to show how the element "carbon" has achieved new importance in science and industry. Dr. C. E. K. Mees of the Eastman Kodak Company will discuss recent developments in color photography.

For other events in the schedule, Dr. Weidlein will present the $1000 American Chemical Society award in pure chemistry to Dr. E. Bright Wilson of Harvard University, who at 28 has accomplished "brilliant experimental work in physical chemistry, including molecular structure and quantum mechanics." Dr. Wilson's scientific address, "The Internal Motions of Molecules and Their Chemical Significance," will be given before the division of physical and inorganic chemistry at 2 p. m. on Monday.

Ten British scientists besides Dr. Sidgwick will take part. Dr. Alfred C. G. Egerton, Fellow of the Royal Society, and E. J. Harris of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, are authors of a paper on "Observations on the Oxidation of Propane," to be read before the symposium on gaseous combustion on Thursday, at which 32 researches will be reported under the sponsorship of the gas and fuel, physical and inorganic, petroleum, and industrial and engineering chemistry divisions.

Also from the Imperial College, Dr. D. T. A. Townend will describe "Ignition Regions of Hydrocarbons"; Dr. D. M. Newitt, "The Oxidation of Hydrocarbons at High Pressure"; and Dr. B. W. Bradford and Professor G. I. Finch, "The Mechanism of Ignition by Electric Discharges." Dr. H. F. Coward and W. Payman of the Safety in Mines Research Board, Sheffield, England, will analyze problems in flame propagation.

Dr. Karl Soellner of the University College of London will speak on "Sound Waves in Colloidal Chemistry" before the colloid division on Monday morning, while John Dean of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Ltd., London, is scheduled to address the rubber division on Friday.

Work in the Royal Dutch Shell laboratory, Delft, Holland, on the combustion process in the Diesel engine will be reviewed by G. D. Boerlage and J. J. Broege.

Dr. Eduard Farber of Heidelberg, Germany, will present a paper on "Chemistry of Life as a Phase in the Development of Protein Chemistry" at a session of the history of chemistry division, on Monday morning, and one on "Recent Developments in Wood Hydrolysis" before the cellulose division on Thursday. Rokuro Nakasako of Tokyo, Japan, will collaborate with Professor Tenney L. Davis of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a study of "The Tomb of Jofuku or Joshi, the Earliest Alchemist of Historical Record."

Representing Canada will be W. F. Seyer and R. D. Walker of the University of British Columbia, before the hydrocarbons symposium; E. F. Burton, J. O. Wilhelm, and H. Grayson Smith of the University of Toronto, before a symposium on low temperature research, and J. S. Foster of McGill University before a symposium on quantitative spectrographic analysis. Dr. Emil Heuser of Hawkesbury, Ontario, will preside at sessions of the cellulose division, of which he is chairman.

Twenty-two special symposia, which will be held, covering geochemistry, or studies of the earth's crust; the chemistry and metabolism of fats, cellulose derivatives, organic plastics, photography, chemical microscopy, electrical insulation, uses of the polarizing microscope, microchemistry, unit processes, automatic control, chemical utilization of petroleum hydrocarbons and chemical engineering.

Terminal of New York State Barge Canal With City Skyline in the Background

Finding of Octagonal Button Gave Artist Idea for House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—One hundred seventy-eight years ago a British soldier lost an octagonal "forget-me-not" button from his uniform while camping on the shore of Lake Ontario during the campaign against the French at Fort Niagara.

Two years ago, Aylesworth B. Haines, landscape painter, found it while wandering on the beach at the eastern fringe of Rochester. Today the story of the button is perpetuated in a queer eight-sided house built near the site by Mr. Haines, while the relic itself went to the New York Historical Society in New York city.

Not only is the house eight-sided, but everything in it is eight-sided, too. Eight eight-cornered pillars support the eight-sided, eight-cornered roof. In the center of the building stands an eight-sided fireplace with a mantel resting on eight octagon posts. Eight panels, compose the ceiling. Upstairs the "forget-me-not" motif has been carried out in walls, floor and ceiling.

Summertime Scenes

With the exception of electric wiring and part of the tinsmithing, everything in the building is Mr. Haines' own handiwork. He carried the cement, measured boards and drove nails. He decorated the walls, ceilings and even the windows of his home. He painted summer scenes on window panes of the second floor, creating the illusion of constant summer outside, regardless of the season.

The only things about the home, regarded as one of the most curious sights in or near Rochester, that does not strictly follow the octagon motif are the six casement windows in the second story and the single winding staircase. Mr. Haines has compensated for that, however, by building eight doors in the ground floor and arranging a series of fireplace seats that will accommodate two persons each in eight separate sections.

Although discovery of the soldier's "forget-me-not" button inspired Mr. Haines to complete his home, he had cherished the thought of an octagonal house since 1919, when he first began work on it. The work lay incomplete for years, until he found the button and resumed construction.

"All art work to be really art is composed of round, radiating or curved lines," Mr. Haines said in explaining his choice of the octagon motif. "The forget-me-not has curving corners and straight sides."

Mr. Haines passes much of his time cultivating a flower garden on the bluff overlooking the beach where the British soldier lost his button nearly 200 years ago.

Project for Water At Rochester Waits Till City Expands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—With water overflowing from Honeoye and Canadice lakes, source of Rochester's water supply, historic Honeoye Valley and the villages of Honeoye and Richmond Mills have been spared submergence under an artificial lake, at least temporarily.

Although not abandoned, the Honeoye development, designed to provide sufficient water for the growing city for half a century into the future, is being held in abeyance. The project, according to initial estimates, will cost $22,000,000.

Under the plan, the present Honeoye Lake will be extended for 12 square miles, entirely covering the two villages and parts of other townships, with the result that a rural population of 1700 will be forced to find new locations. The lake will be held in place by a dam 800 feet long and 60 feet high.

The project will increase the Rochester water supply from 35,000,000 to 100,000,000 gallons daily, exclusive of North Side water, now obtained from Lake Ontario. Conduits traversing the 25 miles to Honeoye will carry the water into city reservoirs.

Streams Cross At Equal Level In Rochester Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Art and engineering have joined hands here to produce the picturesque oddity of a canal crossing a flowing river at equal level in the center of a city park while at the same time preserving the even flow of two waterways that carry hundreds of thousands of tons of traffic a season.

The feat was achieved by cutting the New York State Barge Canal directly across the swiftly flowing Genesee river in picturesque Genesee Valley Park. The level is maintained by a state dam erected across the Genesee three miles to the north in the heart of th ecity's down-town section. The sight is an attraction for visitors.

Art came into the picture when park officials built a series of bridges across the canal to provide the best views of the cross-cut. They also fringed the canal bank with shrubs, lawns and trees to preserve the park for a mile along the canal.

The result has been that the canal has not only became a picturesque waterway, but the river itself has become part of the canal system. Industrial firms have built canal landings along the river in the down-town section and the state has completed a canal terminal north of the criss-cross and marked the river channel for canal traffic.

The criss-cross has added three miles of waterway, fringed with harbors, to the Barge Canal in Rochester. Canal boats also are able to contact railroad sidings with only short transfers.

385 Varieties of Lilacs Bloom in Highland Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—With 385 varieties of native and imported lilacs on its terraced hillsides, Rochester park workers are grooming Highland Park to offer what is expected to be the finest lilac arboretum in the United States next spring.

Developed for a quarter-century, the lilac garden has been expanded year by year until today it spreads over 20 acres. Foreign blooms that horticulturists once believed could not be made to grow in American soil now thrive side by side with the hardier native varieties.

Terraced Gardens

Although the terraced gardens attract garden lovers and horticulturists throughout the year, they do not reach their peak until "Lilac Sunday" in May, a traditional Rochester holiday, when 80,000 to 100,000 visitors, equal to nearly a third of the city's population, throng the terrace. "Lilac Sunday" is given over entirely to the flowers, without pageantry, band concerts or public speeches.

Approaches to the terrace, both on the open side and in the vales opposite the summit, are being groomed by park workers to take advantage of the natural beauty of the site. New roads are being fringed with evergreens, two natural amphitheaters being improved and shrubs set out on hillsides.

Floodlights Planned

Work is going forward on a floodlight system that already has been used to light the lilac terrace at night during the season. The floodlights not only permit visitors to view the blooms after dark, but also provide a luminous spectacle that can be seen a quarter-mile away.

During the winter, new varieties of lilacs will be grown in the park's hothouse for outdoor planting in the early spring.

New Driveway to Rochester Garage Uncovers Well of Colonial Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — When Michael Mentesana decided to utilize his Saturday holidays by building a new driveway at the side of his home, he little dreamed he would uncover a clue to history that historians have been seeking to establish.

The job complete, Mr. Mentesana drove his car over the thoroughfare for the first time. He heard a crack and a splash and glanced back to see a dark cavern yawning out of the ground at the rear. He leaped out and peered into the abyss, but was unable to see the bottom.

Subsequent measurements revealed the hole was more than 20 feet deep. A crust of earth about the top indicated it must have one time been four to five feet in diameter.

Historians pronounced it an ancient well at least 150 years old. The discovery established that the Mentesana home stands on the site of the homes of early pioneers who withstood an attack by British forces in the War of 1812. Discovery of a similar well at a distant point recently helped to establish the size and definite location of the early settlement.

Liquor Ban Planned For Brockport Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Intoxicating liquors will be banned from public parks and carnival grounds under an ordinance the village attorney of near-by Brockport has been instructed to draw up under direction of the village board.

Acting on the grounds that liquor serves only to degrade public recreation areas, the board adopted a resolution declaring against sales in those places. The village attorney will hand the ordinance back to the board for passage.

Chemical Garden Grows Better Crops Than Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Floating in a chemical solution, the nature of which its originators will not divulge, potato and tomato plants in the back yard of Neal Beach at near-by Fairport are rapidly outdistancing the traditional varieties being grown in common soil in neighboring back yards.

The "chemical garden" appears just like any window-box garden, since a covering of moss conceals the chemicals, the stems of the plants protruding upward from the solution below. Rapid growth was achieved, Mr. Beach said, after studies of the chemicals in soils and their application to the roots of the plants.

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Rochester's Varied Products Reach World-Wide Markets

Rochester Kept Prosperous By Appeal to World Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 2—Six years ago a Hoover commission, seeking to determine the causes and cures of the economic depression, selected Rochester as an "employment laboratory," bcause it was a "typical American community."

Some widely traveled citizens here sniffed at that, but still they admitted that Rochester was not only typically American, but was also "typical" in respect to the things the average American community hopes to achieve.

For more than a century Rochester has developed its "American" individuality as a growing city in the midst of a rural community, free from the overflow of crime from larger centers and prosperous in the growth of self-sustaining industries. Today, as a city of 330,000 inhabitants, it serves a retail area of 700,000 population and leads in the manufacture of films, cameras, lenses, glass-lined tanks, horticultural products and other articles that suffered little setback during the depression, because they served world-wide markets.

The city's individualistic industries in the last century have attracted a stable type of population composed chiefly of office executives and skilled laborers. The result is that today more than half the families in Rochester own their own homes, nearly every family has an automobile, most of the children will be well educated and the city is singularly free of slums.

Education

Along with stable industrial development has come a stable prosperity that nurtured a cultural growth. Noted throughout the nation for its love of music, the city has its own Philharmonic Orchestra, a separate Civic Orchestra and a Civic Music Association, sustained by public subscription, that directs musical activities throughout the year. It is the only small city in the country to play host to the Metropolitan Opera Company each year.

Music in Rochester has been given impetus by the Eastman School of Music, founded by George Eastman, whose benefactions also aided the University of Rochester, now the fifth most heavily endowed university in the country. The university recently separated its men's and women's colleges, building an entirely new campus for the men on the south fringe of the city.

Its public schools have been noted throughout the country for their ventures into new fields. A pioneer in education by radio, the schools now hold regular classes in which instructors lecture thousands of pupils at once in elementary classes. Three years ago the Board of Education adopted a "progressive education" program that eliminates mid-year promotions and enables pupils to advance as fast as they can. More than 65,000 children attend the city's public and parochial schools.

For 10 years the city has been governed under the city manager plan, with a small Council of nine members. Monroe County, of which Rochester is the largest unit, last year adopted the county manager plan of government, under which several elective offices became appointive, thereby assuring selection of men for competence rather than for political reasons.

Parks

Geography has played a part in the habits of the people as well as in the industrial development of the city. With the city bounded on all sides by open countryside, the average citizen here would rather pass a day in the country than in walking the city's sidewalks. The result has been the development of what is said to be a fine park system.

The city has 33 parks covering 1777 acres. In developing the parks, city officials have taken advantage of the beauties of the Genesee River gorge, which splits the city in two for eight miles from the center of the city to Ontario. In Highland Park is what has been described as one of the largest flower terraces in the country. Every year a Sunday in May is set aside as "Lilac Sunday," when visitors come to view the 385 varieties of lilacs grown there.

Transit

Commercial development of Rochester has been mostly by railroad and canal, although the northern tip of the city fronts on Lake Ontario, where there is a municipal port. The city ships thousands of tons of goods by the New York State Barge Canal every year. The bed of the historical Erie Canal, which slices diagonally across the city, has been utilized for a rapid transit subway and for a belt line railroad in which electric engines shunt freight cars to plants in outlying sections of the city.

Rochester was singularly fortunate in the recent depression. Although for a time after the nation-wide bank closing workers were paid off in scrip, not a single bank failed and only a few of the city's 806 industries shut down.

Throughout its history Rochester has been noted for its tolerant attitude toward social movements. It was a "hotbed of abolitionism" before the Civil War, one of the most vital stations on the "Underground railroad" and the haven of Frederick Douglass, Negro publisher, who printed his famous "North Star" Here. Rochester also was the home of Susan B. Anthony during the years she was fighting for woman suffrage and higher education for women. Some of the same attitude has been carried on into purely individualistic movements and organizations now operating in Rochester. One of them is the Inter-Religious Court Committee, an organization of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen—that undertakes to rehabilitate delinquents turned over to it by the Children's Court.

Rochester has one of the lowest crime records in the country. Although some have declared the city is merely "lucky," police officials hold that the absence of slums and the distance from metropolitan centers have saved the city from any backwash of crime.

Photo by Josef Schiff, Courtesy of Rochester Chamber of Commerce

Main Quadrangle, College for Men, University of Rochester, Rush Rhees Library in Center

Rochester Builds Flood System On 'Pay-as-Go' Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Even though it may be years before sufficient finances are available, Rochester has taken the first step in a flood-control program designed to harness the Genesee river in such a manner that the city will be forever safe from high water.

Completion of a new dam across the river in the heart of the city fulfilled the first recommendation of City Manager Harold W. Baker, an engineer, in a flood-control program submitted as a "pay-as-you-go" project. Completion of the plan, Mr. Baker said, will be achieved in easy stages, depending on city finances.

The project calls for deepening the Genesee from the lower falls to the cross-cut of the New York State barge canal, three and a half miles to the south, and construction of retaining walls. When completed, engineers said, the deepened river would be able to carry a flow of water greater than it ever has been called upon to carry. The entire project is estimated to cost between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

The new dam increased the river's carrying power to 65,000 cubic feet a second. The entire project, engineers said, would boost it to 90,000 cubic feet. The increased flow also will relieve farmland areas up the river that suffer heavily during flood seasons.

Nine-Foot Tomato Plant Has Crop of 55 Tomatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Jack can have his beanstalk, but Owen Brewer, farmer of nearby Warsaw, will take his nine-foot, two-inch tomato plant when it comes to something odd in agriculture.

Mr. Brewer, despite his more than half a century of farming, is unable to explain why the tomato plant outstripped its neighbors by four times a normal growth. He has been too busy driving nails in the side of his house, where the plant grows, to "tie up" its spread, which already has reached five feet.

Millrace Boils, Subway Cars Roll Beneath Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 2—Modern engineering has solved for Rochester a problem inherited from the city's founders, who did not foresee the growth of a city on the site where grist mills stood some 125 years ago.

When builders began to erect Rochester's new public library athwart the prism of the ancient Erie Canal on the east bank of the Genesee River, they faced the double difficulty of providing space for both the old canal bed and for an historic mill race that drew water from the upper reaches of the river. Traffic in the city's rapid transit subway that now utilizes the canal prism could not be interrupted and diversion of the mill race would prove costly.

Taking a leaf from the story of the ancient Incas of South America, who seemed able to harness underground rivers and lakes at will, the engineers solved the problem by steering both the subway tracks and the mill race through the basement of the new library.

Part of the library building was built on pillars in such a manner that subway traffic could run beneath the plaza. A new outlet was built for the race beneath the first floor of the building, and the course of the stream turned to divert water into the river after it passed through the library.

The result has been hailed as an artistic achievement as well as a work of engineering. Now the water from the race spills from beneath the library windows in six waterfalls.

University Extends Its 'Security' Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 2—Expanding its present "social security" plan, benefits of which accrue from July 15, 1936, the University of Rochester has announced it would provide stipends for more than 1000 faculty and non-faculty employes from the beginning of their employment with the university. Under the new plan additional annuities will be set up, it said.

The university, as an educational institution, is exempt from the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act. When the annuity plan was introduced last year, the university also made available a program of life insurance, the cost of which was shared by the university and employees.

Rochester Takes Pride in City's Fine University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—With a faculty of more than 400 and a student body of 1900, the University of Rochester will open its doors this month with one of the highest percentages of instructors in relation to number of students in the country.

Rated now as the fifth most heavily endowed school in the United States, by virtue of the gifts of the late George Eastman, the university, through its president, Dr. Alan Valentine, has announced it would spend its wealth chiefly on academic advancement and acquisition of educational equipment.

Dr. Valentine, 35-year-old former Rhodes scholar and himself an athlete, has taken the stand that college athletics should be part of the educational system in which all students take part, rather than a means of publicizing the university through successful intercollegiate competition. The athletic program, therefore, has been designed to give every student an opportunity to take part.

Men's and women's colleges were recently divided, with the men occupying a new group of buildings on their own campus on the banks of the Genesee river.

Foodstuffs Chief Named

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Secretary Roper has appointed C. Roy Mundee, Jacksonville, Fla., as chief of the foodstuffs division in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Mundee succeeds Fletcher H. Rawls, recently named assistant director of the bureau.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Rochester Boasts 'No-Fix' Tickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Traffic policemen in Rochester are courteous—bulletins signed by Police Chief Henry T. Copenhagen and hung in police stations order them to be—but nobody can "fix" a traffic summons.

Two years ago the city administration moved to wipe out "fixing" abuses by adopting a "non-fixable" traffic tag with triplicate records, all of which had to be cleared before a case was marked "complete." Today police officials hail the system as a success despite doubts cast upon it by skeptical citizens at its adoption.

A motorist receiving a traffic summons has the right to pay his fine by mail. His tag record is then cleared against triplicates at the Traffic Bureau and in the Department of Public Safety. A graded system of fines has been established to facilitate clearances.

A motorist may, if he wishes, refuse to pay his graded fine and stand a court trial. Few, however, choose that course, police officials said.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

That First Day

WE HAD finished with the glassware, and The Mate was reaching for the first of the silver, when her hand stopped and remained suspended in mid-kitchen-air. I heard a child's extravagant gasp; she stood with the dish towel muffling her right hand, and goggled at the calendar above the sink.

"Look!" she wailed. "It's August!"

"August," I answered, "has always treated me well."

"It's not only August," and the towel waved in frantic protest. "But it's the third of August. Almost the end of the first week of August." She turned to me, outraged by some hidden significance of her discovery.

"Look, Daddy." The Mate jabbed her forefinger back into ancient history—clear into last June. "School was out on June 11th. It begins again on September 7th. The middle of vacation will be—why, it's past already. Vacation's more than half gone. The first day of school is so near I can practically touch it!"

She scalded the silver over again and dried a fork. "I still feel like white shoes and lemonade, and a good movie now and then in the afternoon. All of a sudden I have to get ready for school!"

* * *

IT WAS NO good to tell her that September was still a long way off. September is never a long way off to a child who has just remembered that it comes around every year. Had I the persuasiveness to carry the point, I doubt that I would have made the effort, for there is a lingering flavor in clinging to the last few weeks—the last week—the last day, even, of a summer vacation.

It is a curious emotional cycle which we pass through—or did, in the days when summer vacation was an experience rather than a recollection. In Walnut Grove, I remember, the phenomenon began with the Memorial Day exercises, so near to the close of school as to serve for a landmark. The weather was always hot; I can still feel the sun burning through to my shoulders as we stood in line on the Court House lawn. The band played, the old soldiers marched, the Congressman pointed with pride and the Ladies of the Auxiliary—bless 'em—labored in Exhibition Hall getting the refreshments ready.

Followed a few desultory days, cluttered up with examinations, and then—the finest day of all. There was assembly, the distribution of report cards, fatherly advice by the gray-haired superintendent, whose mild eyes twinkled while he held us. And then the uplifted hand, drawing closer to the bell on his desk—the tantalising pause while he spun the year out to its ultimate second—and at last, the signal.

Pandemonium!

* * *

NO INDIAN PRINCE was richer than we, on that first day of vacation. It stretched ahead of us like a brimming infinity. At once we headed for the woods, delaying no longer than to get rid of shoes and stockings. We plunged knee-deep into June; the burdocks and mullein were thriving mightily, the hardwoods were in full foliage and bumblebees clung heavily to bending clover.

At the top of Hallam's Hill, the timber began. We rushed across the stile as if the woods and creek would not wait. We had already ranged those woods in evenings and on Saturday afternoons ever since the ice had gone out; but this was different. Here we were in the full of the day, both hands full of freedom, while yesterday at this hour we had been prisoned in a classroom—and shoes.

Below us was the grassy slope of the hill, the fat lowland pasture, the shaded, somnolent creek making off with the spring rains. There was a certain bend where the stream deepened, and some happy circumstance had arranged for a great oak to guard that spot and hold out its roots for a diving platform. We knew the place, automatically, as "The Rocks." Within thirty seconds after we arrived at the stream, the bank was littered with shirts and trousers, and the water filled with unproficient and noisy swimmers.

"Can you swim Indian fashion?"

"Sure. Watch."

"That's not Indian fashion—that's sailor fashion. Here's the way Indians swim . . ."

"That's nothing but a dog paddle. You never saw an Indian swim. Let's see how far you can swim under water."

* * *

MUCH CONVERSATION, a little swimming, a great deal of fun. We sat on the bank and felt the sun and the west wind on our shoulders; when we tired of that, we dressed and lay in the shade, watching the leaves turning and fluttering against the sky. Time? What was time? We had a whole vacation to spend!

Plans, born on the instant, grew and mounted like balloons, checked by no hill nor wind of circumstance. Great adventures we foresaw: trips to Chicago, to the county fair and the automobile races; a community houseboat which we would moor in the stream for our exclusive pleasure. Lafayette Barney again announced his cruise to The Mackinaw, and Dick Richardson proclaimed himself through with education and pining to start work on the railroad section. Everybody talked, no one listened; which was just as well, for the plans were forgotten as soon as they were uttered.

Never again during the whole summer did the group have the solidarity of this first day, for summer had a way of bringing duties of its own. Potato patches had to be cultivated, and lawns mowed; parents traveled and took their children with them. In one way or another, by the time June was gone all of us had settled into a new routine. School was long forgotten, and vacation was a familiar story that would go on forever.

* * *

JULY WOULD SLIP by uneventfully, and then it would be August, and the weeds shoulder high in the schoolyard. One day we would hear the sound of stone against scythe, and see the lurching shoulders of the mower laying the weeds in windrows. It was a shock; here it was, deep summer, and some heretic was thinking about reopening the school. How, in a well-ordered world, could such things be?

Yet, come to think of it, September was the next sheet on the calendar. And so many things yet to be done!

* * *

I SUPPOSE, IF summer had lasted forever, our ideas would have stayed as they were. But nights grew chilly in September; frost loosened the leaves and the rains washed them from the trees. The tempo of things quickened; shoes and stockings were again acceptable, and my father would build a little wood fire in the mornings.

The local newspaper carried an advertisement: School Supplies at Dillig's Drug Store. My mother took me there for pencils and tablets, double-ended erasers, a red penholder and a supply of points. There was bustle and activity about the place; a feeling almost like Christmas Eve. Mrs. Richardson was there, with Dick properly compressed into his shoes again; Mrs. Barney appeared with Lafayette, scowling and obdurately barefoot. Charley Dillig was a busy man, putting an assortment of erasers before us, reaching into his window for a pencil box with pink decorations, returning to help us with the pen points.

Charley's schooling had been abbreviated, but his education had not. So you're going into seventh grade, he would remark, without asking. Here's the new arithmetic Miss Lack is going to use. Yes, ma'am, I have the complete list from the Board of Education. History? Yes—this one. And Charley would pluck the proper volume from the shelves, lay it reverently before us—and rush to the other side of the store to help someone buy a geography text.

The new books made a showing, when we stacked them on the living-room table that night. My father picked them up awkwardly, inspected the bindings, read the titles. He hefted them in his hand and looked keenly at me from under his eyebrows. He preached his sermon effectively with that look; I nodded involuntarily, remembering his angular signature on my report card.

* * *

THERE WAS a tingly feeling in the air, come Monday morning. Breakfast was earlier, getting back into schoolday routine. "Eat another biscuit," said my mother. "You've hardly had anything."

"Got to hurry." Though it was only eight-fifteen, with first bell not until eight-thirty. There were a lot of fellows to see and compare notes with. Some of them had been working. Some visiting. Some of them hadn't shown themselves since the first day of vacation. There would be doings to plan. A marshmallow roast, for later in the month. Walnuts to gather. A rousing party for Hallowe'en. Field trips from school, before it got too cold.

The schoolyard was well filled at eight-thirty. Benjamin Heston, brown and husky from summer on an Amish farm. Byron Higbee, neat and polite, with last year's report card ready in his hand. Jesse Heath, bare-headed and careless, with a yarn of eight-pound catfish. Claude Simmons, with a new collection of jackknives for his winter's bartering. Dick Richardson, nonchalant, viewing the whole proceeding with reserve, as a man of the world should.

Second bell. We lined up and entered the schoolhouse, every one of us with a grin of anticipation, and secret delight. For no Indian prince is richer than American children, on the first day of school.

JOHN F. HAYES

Peacock Feather

Near Jaipur, in India,
She read just now to me,
The peacocks swarm by thousands,
And strut luxuriously
Across wide plains of color—
Grass, and bloom, and sky
As brilliant as each fan-shaped tail,
Each iridescent eye.
The peacocks swarm by thousands!
By thousands—
Think of that!

I had one peacock feather once
Sewed on my Sunday hat!

REBA M. STEVENS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by A. Kloptenstein

GLETSCH: *An Alpine Settlement Near the Foot of the Rhône Glacier*

If You Love Ports—

AT LAST comes the moment when land is almost "ho"; when people stand with glasses at the rail and lend them excitedly to those who haven't any. Perhaps it's the Great Skellig off the coast of Ireland, if you are making for Cobh—that quiet little harbor full of gulls and fishing boats—or the Scilly Isles, if Plymouth is your first stop.

If you love ports as I do, the choice of a landing-place is important, but it is largely determined by the line you decide to use for crossing, unless of course you chose your ship to suit your port. For a first trip abroad I am inclined to think that any foreign port is sufficiently thrilling to serve. The first lighthouses, then outlines of land, green trees and seaside farms, a harbor town and roads running inland—all are exciting and good to see after the long week of empty horizon.

Plymouth is often the first port seen by a traveler making his first crossing to Europe, and it is an extremely pleasing introduction. If you sight England early in the morning you have a lovely three hours of watching the coast before you reach Plymouth—the red cliffs and smugglers' caves of Cornwall; little Fastnet Light, that sweetest and most picturesque of lighthouses; fishing villages, resort towns, coast farms and rolling commons beyond the cliffs. Then you come to a fair harbor busy with boats, from ocean vessels to little fishing craft with red sails, and there lies Plymouth on its hill.

The advantage of landing at Plymouth is, I think, finding oneself at once in one of the loveliest counties in England, to savor its rural beauty before meeting metropolitan London. I have never made London a landing-port but mean to try it some day. The day-long panorama of the South English coast from Land's End to the Cliffs of Dover and the approach up the Thames through the fields and hop-vineyards of Kent must be lovely.

Southampton makes a good English port, if one wants to go to London as quickly as possible, and there are several ships which make this stop on the eastward passage. By the boat train one should be in London within two hours after landing, with a pretty run through Hampshire and Surrey.

For north England or Scotland, Liverpool makes the best landing-port, with lovely glimpses of the Irish coast as one goes up St. George's Channel into the Irish Sea. And close at hand after landing are the Lake Country and Chester and lovely Wales.

Antwerp was my own first port, and I shall always think it a particularly satisfactory introduction to Europe. Our landfall after passing the straits of Dover was Flushing, and we lay a stone's throw from the tidy little town along the waterfront for a whole morning till the tide was right in the river Scheldt for the passage of an ocean liner. Before Antwerp in Belgium is reached the Scheldt becomes at times so narrow that no boat of any size could pass her, and the way must be clear ahead. For hours she winds slowly and majestically between the rich little fields and farms of Holland, and from the decks one sees the unfamiliar sights of that interesting country: cows tied to graze in straight rows; quaint little red-roofed villages set in green; the proverbial dikes and windmills and wide meadows. Toward evening the level sunset rays light the distant spire of Antwerp Cathedral. Spire and city grow larger and clearer as the ship approaches, and in the early evening one docks and sets foot—with a matchless thrill if it is the first time—on foreign soil.

The French ports, Cherbourg, Havre and Boulogne, have special attraction as landing-ports and in the adjacent countryside. Cherbourg has the advantage of being the nearest French port and giving a chance, if you wish, to visit Mont St. Michel and Brittany before going to Paris, while Boulogne, with its green hillside and cliffs, a busy picturesque fishing-port, is good if you are crossing from England or wish to use a liner that stops there but not at Havre.—From "Invitation To Travel," by HELEN DEAN FISH (New York: Ives Washburn, Inc.).

Stubble

THERE is stubble only where harvest has been—
But a field seems lonely with sheaves brought in
And the wind going over . . . where seas of grain
Had rippled in sunlight or the rain.
Each track of the binder turns to a trail
For gathering blackbirds and calling quail
That find the last grain scattered there,
And rabbits, hunched in the stubble, stare
At a field, once high, now level and wide,
While slow hawks circle the countryside.
A fragrance lingers, though winds turn cold,
Where shocks were shaggy tents of gold . . .
But a field seems lonely when harvest is done
And the season changes, and the sun
Burns low across the land that gleams—
With the shining stubble of our dreams!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

De to pakter

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

EN ONSDAG aften i en Kristen Videnskaps kirke fortalte en ung mann hvorledes han var blitt helbredet ved studiet av læreboken *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* av Mary Baker Eddy. Den unge mann sa at han var medlem av et juridisk firma som arbeidet med korporasjoner, og at det var hans viktigste plikt å lese kontrakter i den hensikt å gi en uttalelse om deres tekniske riktighet. Han sa han var blitt så vant til alltid å veie ord og å sette sig selv i de personers sted som var nevnt i en overenskomst, at han da han begynte å lese Bibelen i lys av Kristen Videnskap, fant en klart skrevet kontrakt mellem Gud og mennesket i den. Han fant at alle løftene i Bibelen var knyttet til opfyllelsen av spesielle betingelser. Ja, han fant at det i fire og tyvende kapitel av Annen Mosebok bestemt henvises til Moseloven som "paktens bok", og at Moses "leste den op for folket", som godkjente de betingelser den stillet, og sa: "Alt det Herren har sagt, vil vi gjøre og lyde." Han fant at det i det Gamle Testamente foruten de to stentavler på hvilke de ti bud var skrevet, og som kaltes "paktens tavler", er adskillige tilleggspakter som utfyller disse.

I det Nye Testamente beskriver enn videre forfatteren av brevet til hebreerne den tingenes orden som Kristus Jesus innførte, som "en ny pakt" som har "dømt den første å være gammel". I sitt brev til galaterne stadfester Paulus denne slutning med en allegori i hvilken han holder op mot hinannen de to viktigste pakter på følgende måte: "den ene fra berget Sinai, og den føder barn til trældom," og den annen fra Jerusalem "som er der oppe" og "er fritt". Kristus Jesus grunnet, som man vil huske, sin lære på de hebraiske skrifter og sa (Matteus 5:17): "I må ikke tro at jeg er kommet for å opheve loven og profetene; jeg er ikke kommet for å opheve, men for å opfylle."

Loven og evangeliet er derfor knyttet uadskillelig sammen i den Hellige Skrift. Den nye pakt er et resultat av den gamle. De hører sammen fordi de utfyller hinannen. Det kan derfor ikke forekomme nogen frigjørelse fra loven medmindre den blir åndelig opfylt. Følgelig vil de straffer som Moseloven pålegger, ophøre alene i samme forhold som kristendommens lov adlydes.

Den unge jurist som leste Bibelen i Kristen Videnskaps lys, fikk sin helbredelse og blev befriet fra den såkalte dødelige lovs trældom, fordi han erkjente "Ånden som gjør levende". Man kunde kanskje spørre: "Hvorfor har ikke lesningen av det Nye Testamente alltid frembragt sådanne resultater, endog før Kristen Videnskap blev opdaget?" Det kan svares at åndelige helbredelser alltid har vært mulige og undertiden har funnet sted, men det har vært få og isolerte tilfelle, fordi de berodde på tro, som, uten støtte fra åndelig forståelse, mangler den videnskapelige helbredende egenskap. Da Kristus Jesus vandret på jorden, kunde han, som vi husker, ikke åpenbare hele den sannhet han kjente, fordi menneskene på hans tid ikke var beredt til å motta den. Han talte om å sende "en annen talsmann" som han beskrev som "sannhetens Ånd", og som, sa han, "kan være hos eder evindelig". Mrs. Eddy skriver på side 55 i *Science and Health:* "Denne talsmann mener jeg er Guddommelig Videnskap."

Den som studerer denne Videnskap og venter å motta de gjenlysende virkninger av den i fullt mål, må derfor helt ut opfylle de to pakters betingelser ved å vandre i rettferdighet. "Hver dag krever av oss høiere bevis på kristen makt og ikke bare bekjennelser om den," sier Mrs. Eddy (samme bok, s. 233). Disse bevis er av vesentlig betydning for utfoldelsen av den høiere forståelse av Kristen Videnskap; for denne danner ingen undtagelse fra den gamle regel: "Øvelse gjør mester."

I kraft av den tekniske trening han hadde fått, tok den unge jurist fatt på studiet av Kristen Videnskap med et visst mål av mental disiplin. Han visste at når en kontrakt brytes av den ene part, mister den automatisk sin bindende kraft hvad den annen part angår. Han innså at da Gud alltid holder Sine løfter, måtte grunnen til at de ikke gikk i opfyllelse i hans eget liv, ha ligget hos ham selv. Selv en ringe forståelse av Kristen Videnskap viste ham på hvilke punkter han hadde sviktet, og med denne erkjennelse av sine egne mangler begynte han straks å rette på det som var galt. Den helbredelse som så fant sted, var den naturlige følge av det guddommelige Prinsipps virksomhet, og dette Prinsipp, forstod han, er alltid tilgjengelig og svikter aldri når det blir forstått og adlydt.

Opplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Two Covenants

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE Wednesday evening in a Christian Science church, a young man told of his healing through the study of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. The young man said that he was a member of a corporation law firm, and that it was his principal duty to read contracts for the purpose of passing on their technical correctness. He said that he had become so accustomed to the practice of weighing words and of putting himself in the place of the parties named in an agreement, that when he began to read the Bible in the light of Christian Science he found in it a clearly written contract between God and man. He found that all the promises in the Bible were conditional upon the fulfillment of specific terms. In fact, he found that the Mosaic law is definitely referred to in the twenty-fourth chapter of Exodus as "the book of the covenant," and that when Moses read from it "in the audience of the people," they assented to its terms, saying, "All that the Lord hath said will we do, and be obedient." He found in the Old Testament, that in addition to the two stone tablets on which were written the Ten Commandments, and which were called "the tables of the covenant," there are several supplementary covenants which amplify these.

Furthermore, in the New Testament, the writer of the Book of Hebrews describes the dispensation introduced by Christ Jesus as, "a new covenant" which, as he says, "made the first old." Paul in his epistle to the Galatians confirms this conclusion with an allegory by means of which he contrasts the two main covenants as follows: "the one from the mount Sinai, which gendereth to bondage," and the other "which is above" and "is free." Christ Jesus, it will be recalled, based his teaching upon the Hebrew Scriptures and said (Matthew 5:17), "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil."

The law and the gospel are therefore inseparably bound together in the Holy Scriptures. The new covenant is the outgrowth of the old. They belong together because they are complementary to each other. There can be no emancipation from the law, therefore, except as it is spiritually fulfilled. Hence, the penalties imposed by the Mosaic law cease only as the law of Christianity is obeyed.

The young lawyer who read the Bible in the light of Christian Science received his healing and was set free from the bondage of so-called mortal law because he discerned "the spirit that quickeneth." It may be asked, "Why did not the reading of the New Testament always produce such results, even before Christian Science was discovered?" In answer, it may be said that spiritual healings were always possible, and sometimes occurred, but they were few and far between, because they were dependent upon faith, which, without the support of spiritual understanding, lacks the scientific healing quality. It will be remembered that Christ Jesus, when on earth, was unable to reveal all the truth which he knew, because the people of his time were unprepared to receive it. He spoke of sending "another Comforter," whom he described as "the Spirit of truth;" and which, he said, "may abide with you for ever." Mrs. Eddy writes on page 55 of Science and Health, "This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science."

The student of this Science who expects to receive its full redemptive benefits must, therefore, fulfill all the terms of the two covenants in righteousness. "Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power," says Mrs. Eddy (*Ibid.*, p. 233). These proofs are essential to the development of the higher understanding of Christian Science, for the latter is no exception to the old rule, "Practice makes perfect."

The young lawyer, by virtue of his technical training, brought to his study of Christian Science a certain degree of mental discipline. He knew that a contract when broken by either party automatically loses its binding force upon the other. He saw that, as God's promises are always kept, the failure to realize their fulfillment must have been with himself. Even a small understanding of Christian Science showed him where he had been in default, and with this recognition of his own shortcoming he at once began to mend his ways. The healing which followed was the natural consequence of the operation of the divine Principle which, as he saw, is ever available, and which, when understood and obeyed, never fails.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Sea Folk

SEA folk remember always at a keel
The lap of water and the churning spray,
The spume upflung at night against the wheel
When moonlight gilds the headlands and the bay.
Always they must return to walk again
The windy reefs, the cliffs of polished stone,
To lean against the green drift of the rain—
Sea lovers know these things to be their own.

How pale seem cities with their mighty towers,
Those Babylons of bronze; and, being there,
They would be roaming among swaying flowers,
They would be walking under ocean air.
Always they dream of masts and moving ships,
The taste of spray forever on their lips.

HAROLD VINAL

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
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BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1937

Press Is Found Force for Good In Democracies

Current U. S. Journalism Declared Most Competent and Honest

Some Weak Spots

Williamstown Forum Hears Freedom of Written Word in Slight Danger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 2—The daily newspaper of the United States was described as "the most potent force for good within a democracy," at today's session of the Institute of Human Relations, on Williams College campus.

Problems and responsibilities of the press provoked animated discussion of a journalism termed "the most thorough, competent and honest that this country has ever seen," and, on the other hand, conspicuous in examples of "newspaper barons" who use this medium for their own purposes.

These men, Oswald Garrison Villard, contributing editor of the Nation, said, interpret "freedom of the press" to mean the right to attack without granting freedom to reply when the truth has been falsified.

In a discussion of threats to the freedom of the press, the conclusion most generally voiced was that, if the press of the United States used its present freedom for socially desirable ends, it was in no serious danger of having that freedom curtailed. But if it chose to ignore its opportunities and responsibilities, the results might be less pleasant not only for the press itself, but for the survival of free institutions in the country.

Several Views on Subject

Speakers who touched upon this matter included Mr. Villard, J. Roscoe Drummond, executive editor of The Christian Science Monitor; and Wilbur Forrest, executive assistant to the editor of the New York Herald Tribune. Others at the Wednesday forum had referred to the subject, among them George Fort Milton of the Chattanooga News; Norman Thomas of the League for Industrial Democracy; James N. Rosenberg, member of the New York bar; and Henry J. Haskell, editor of the Kansas City Star.

Mr. Villard expressed skepticism concerning statements by publishers during past months that the freedom of the press was in danger in the United States. It had been asserted that the Roosevelt Administration, the NRA, the wages and hours bill, the existence of the American Newspaper Guild, and other developments represented threats to the continued freedom of the press.

"I have been very much struck by the fact," Mr. Villard said, "that the loudest outcries of protest against the impending enslavement of the press have come, not only from Republican newspapers but from certain types of extremely reactionary and very wealthy journals.

"More than that," he added, "the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Mayor Cross Examines Self in Codman Hill Case

In Boston Today

Fin Com Closes Codman Inquiry

At the end of its eleventh consecutive week, the Boston Finance Commission hearing on so-called "gift contracts" to the Codman Hill Construction Company by the George Robert White Fund was completed shortly after noon today.

Mayor Mansfield was the last witness. For an hour he read a question-and-answer statement to the commissioners—his cross-examination of himself—and not once in the 30-odd pages was there mention of the missing records of the construction company. The basis of the mayor's examination was approval of the work done for the White Fund and the city by the Codman Hill company.

The Mayor charged that the Finance Commission used false figures in informing the public how much work had been done by the company.

When Mayor Mansfield had finished reading his statement, Special Counsel George R. Farnum of the Finance Commission announced that he did not desire time for summing up. He said he will submit a series of "disinterested and dispassionate reports" on the whole case.

This procedure irritated the Mayor who asserted that as this was a public hearing there should be no private summing up of the case through reports. The Mayor was advised by Chairman David Lasker that the commission had voted some time ago to forego a summing up by counsel. He said copies of the Farnum reports would be made available.

"As chairman of the board of trustees of the White Fund I wish to show, if it can be shown, that the money spent by our board was well spent and properly spent," said the Mayor, "and that the board and the White Fund got full value received . . . I am satisfied the work was well done."

On the investigation as a whole, he read into the record: "To sum the whole matter up, I am of the opinion that it has been much exaggerated from the beginning and that if there is any money due from the contractors to the White Fund it is a very small amount and susceptible of very easy adjustment either by the parties themselves or the courts if that should be necessary."

The mayor said the investigation started with $411,000 "dangled before the public gaze" as the amount paid the Codman Hill Company. He took credit for discovering an error in computation of the bills of $65,000 and said that of the remaining $346,000 only $137,000 was White Fund money. The mayor mentioned that the Finance Company had not investigated the $210,000 spent by the city.

During his testimony the mayor asserted that since the time he became chairman of the trustees, the White Fund has increased from $92,266 in cash and securities to $155,000 cash and $500,000 as the valuation of its securities.

The Finance Commission investigation, he charged, will cost the taxpayers $20,000.

Georgia Attack Stirs Comment

Georgia will gladly give its criminals to Massachusetts but apparently intends to keep its parole laws out of the reach of Massachusetts authorities.

This was the inference obtained today by Ralph W. Robart, chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board, following a checkup of the parole material received by him on request from all the states excepting Georgia. Which recalled to Mr. Robart that Georgia's Gov. E. D. Rivers only last night paroled a member of the chain gang on condition that he go to Massachusetts.

The Georgia governor's attack on Massachusetts was apparently the outcome of Massachusetts' refusal to extradite a former member of a Georgia chain gang on the grounds that he had been brutally treated in Georgia. But Mr. Robart cannot see how this should interfere with the state board's sincere effort to better its own parole laws by investigating the best that can be found in other states.

Mr. Robart sent out letters to all the states on Aug. 9, receiving a statement of acknowledgment from Georgia's Secretary of State, to the effect that the letter was being referred to the proper authorities. But the proper authorities have yet to be heard from.

Robart Strikes Back at Bishop

Ralph W. Robart, chairman of the State Parole Board, today charged that Warren L. Bishop, district attorney of Middlesex county, tried to "use" the parole board in violation of at least the spirit of the law in prosecution of the trial of those arrested in connection with the shooting of a Newton policeman near Watertown square a week ago Saturday night.

The parole board chairman asserted that the district attorney, with Assistant District Attorney William G. Andrew and Sheriff Joseph M. McElroy conferred with members of the parole board yesterday and requested the board to rescind its action in revoking the parole of John J. Keating, taxi driver, who is being held in $25,000 double surety as an accessory after the fact of the murder of Patrolman Henry G. Bell.

Keating was paroled by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely in one of the so-called "Christmas pardons" in 1934. He had originally been sentenced to serve 20 to 35 years on a conviction for armed robbery. This was commuted to 10 to 20 years, and when he left prison he had still 11 years to serve.

Mr. Robart would not say whether the Middlesex officials had made a "trade" with Keating but did say "no attorney pleading the case of his client could have spoken more eloquently for his release than these two law officers (Bishop and Andrew)."

"They wanted us to cancel 11 years in prison after several viola-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

'Um-m-m! Some Grip, I'll Say'

By a Staff Photographer

William Kenney Tests His Wrist Strength

One of the Events in the Boston Park Department's Annual Decathlon Contest on Boston Common

Boston Common was a very lively place today as the Park Department staged its decathalon to find the "best all-around Boston Boy."

Events that the boys competed in included, hand grips, push-ups, sit-ups, soccer ball kick, standing broad jump, baseball throw, dodge run, and 50 yard dash.

Comparisons were based on schedules drawn up from tests of 5000 youngsters, made during the summer.

Class J Yachts Off for the Last Contest in Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Sept. 2—With light winds prevailing over this port's waterways, the five Class J yachts prepared for the last race in the series for the Town of Marblehead Trophy and the last race of the 1937 season.

The two Endeavours, Ranger, Rainbow and Yankee set sails for the curtain lowering today and seemed quite happy that the last race of the season was on hand.

Ranger, the white-hulled champion, was racing for her 29th triumph and the Town of Marblehead trophy. She only needed to start today, for her 24 points total, by means of four firsts, held quite an advantage over T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour, which had 18. Ranger hung up her 28th victory yesterday, and has only been defeated twice the whole season, once by Endeavour I and once by Yankee.

These two defeats were not on race courses, but were on runs from port to port. Endeavour I and Yankee beat Ranger on the Eastern Yacht Club run from the Vineyards to Newport, two days before the important America's Cup matches. On the New York Yacht Club cruise after the series, Yankee beat Ranger on the run from New London to Newport.

The showing of Endeavour II has been greatly improved from her previous accounts in the New York Yacht Club cruise and the America's Cup series. She had chalked up three seconds before her drop yesterday to fourth position. Her performance has been steady on all points of sailing and has completely dominated everyone but Ranger.

Rainbow has done the best job up the wind during this series. Although Ranger has beaten her every time, on many occasions the commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club has taken the lead away from Harold S. Vanderbilt on clever "money-making hitches."

Yankee has shown her best sailing to be, as usual, off the wind. On two occasions she caught Rainbow on the runs, and in Tuesday's encounter caught both Endeavour and Ranger, only to lose the lead when she was becalmed.

WPA Uniforms Are Protested By Women Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2—Farrell D. Coyle, WPA administrator for Rhode Island, today ordered all women working on federal projects to wear a special uniform which will be made for them by women employed on sewing projects.

The administrator said the reason for this order was to conserve the workers' clothes. The uniforms, it is understood, are to be worn to and from work. The cloth chosen has a white line on a blue background.

When word of this order circulated, women workers at once voiced objections and threatened to go on strike. The uniforms, they say, will make them look like "jailbirds" and will advertise that they are on relief.

About 800 Rhode Island women are employed on federal projects.

'Storm Troopers' Inquiry Is Urged

Request that the special legislative commission investigating subversive influences in the Commonwealth examine the activities of "storm troopers" in Shrewsbury, affiliated with the National Socialists in Germany, was made today by Philip Frankfeld, state secretary of the Communist Party. He claimed to have proof that such a group was operating there.

The request was contained in a 32-page report submitted to the commission as a portrayal of Communistic activities and aims in Massachusetts.

The report said the Communists now have about 1000 members in the Bay State and that the party opposes force and violence. Bearing investigation in addition to the Storm Troopers, the Communists charged, were the Crusaders of New England, Sentinels of the Republic, Recruits of 1936, Anti-Communist League, Silver Shirts, and American Liberty League.

The commission was formed by the last legislature following reports of anti-American activities. State Senator Sybil Holmes of Brookline, is chairwoman.

Filene 'Co-op' Plan to Cover Entire Town

Contract Signed to Put All Greenbelt Business on Non-Profit Basis

First Large Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—The first attempt to operate the entire business of a modern American town on a non-profit making basis will be made at Greenbelt, the federally-built community on the outskirts of Washington.

The contract for this ambitious experiment in co-operative enterprise has been signed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, for the Government, and Paul Garrison, executive vice-president of the Consumer Distribution Corporation, organized by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and philanthropist.

Under the plan, the 900 families of Greenbelt will share profits in a general merchandise store, a food and meat market, a drug store, a motion picture theater, beauty parlor, barber shop, garage, and other community services, carried on by the corporation.

The Greenbelt experiment will be a modern day version of various co-operative "Utopias" tried by smaller groups at intervals throughout the history of the United States. Its backers are hopeful, however, that the application of efficient business methods will protect it from the unhappy fortunes that befell most of these co-operative ventures.

Arthurdale Plan

At Arthurdale, the resettlement administration's homestead colony in West Virginia, a smaller co-operative experiment has been carried on by the homesteaders themselves. They share in the profits of the Arthurdale Association which operates a dairy, stock and poultry farm, rock quarry, coal mine, handicraft and wood shop, tearoom, barber shop and general store.

The favorable circumstances at Greenbelt for a co-operative experiment led the consumer distribution corporation to finance the undertaking, Mr. Garrison said. With $1,000,000 subscribed by Mr. Filene, the corporation will provide the capital for operation of the town's business enterprises until the citizens of the community are prepared to operate them.

"The corporation will turn over the enterprise to a consumer co-operative if the residents desire to organize one," Mr. Garrison's announcement explained. "A percentage of gross sales will be paid to the Government as rent for the business properties. The stores will be run without subsidy from the Government as normal business enterprises and will purchase from regular sources necessary goods and supplies."

Original Purpose

The original purpose of Mr. Filene's organization was to organize a chain of co-operative stores in various cities where people would buy stock in the venture and share according to the size of their purchase. Though its activities at Greenbelt will be on a little different basis, Mr. Garrison said they would not interfere with Mr. Filene's general aim.

Greenbelt, built for employed persons with incomes between $1200 and $2000, is now nearing completion at a cost to the Federal Government of approximately $12,000,000. Stores, houses and apartments for more than 2600 persons have been built according to a plan designed to encourage a family and community life which will be better than these people now enjoy. The town gets its name from the broad girdle of park and farm land surrounding it. Two other communities of this type are being built by the Resettlement Administration, one on the outskirts of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and another in Ohio.

Occupancy of the little white modernistic houses trimmed in robin's egg blue and lavender has been postponed long past the original opening date because of a lack of agreement as to rents. The size of the government subsidy to the town is yet to be decided.

To Wait 60 Years

If the town is to accommodate the low-paid group for which it was planned, the government will have to wait 60 years or more to get its investment back, to say nothing of interest on its money. If rents are set higher, then there is danger of the project becoming just another suburb for persons able to pay for good living conditions elsewhere.

Present plans call for the opening of the project the middle of September. The 875 families are now being chosen from approximately 9000 applicants, but they will not be notified of their selection until after the rents have been fixed. Original plans called for a maximum rental of $42.50 for a six-room house, but this was based on a construction cost of $4900 a housing unit whereas the actual cost was $6500 a unit.

Dwellings will be leased or rented by a local corporation, to which the Government will transfer title. The Filene group will manage only the business end of the town, not the housing.

The town is built in the shape of a "C," set in the center of an 18,000-acre tract. The community store group is located in the hollow of the "C" with dwellings and houses surrounding it.

While there are many small co-operatives operating in the United States today, particularly among farmers of the Midwest and Northwest, this is the first time a non-profit sharing group has taken over control of the business of an entire community.

N. E. to Advertise Snowy Beauty For Winter Vacationer

Florida Will Have Active Competition for Trade of Cold Months

Hotels Get Ready

One of Biggest Projects, at North Conway, Is Backed by H. D. Gibson

© Harris & Ewing

Backs His Old Home Town Hotel

Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of New York, Who Is Backing the Reopening of the Randall House at North Conway, N. H., as a Winter Hotel

The palm trees, beaches, sunshine and oranges of Florida and California will have an active competitor for the winter vacationer this year in the pines and snow-covered slopes of New England's mellowed hills. The New England Council, it was learned today, is planning a concentrated advertising campaign boosting this region as a winter playground and ideal place to spend a winter vacation.

This advertising, it was disclosed, will not only be directed to the growing number of persons interested in skiing and other winter sports, but will also picture the pastoral charm of the country side in winter. The advertising, according to Wallace Dickson, director of publicity, will appear mostly in New York and Philadelphia, with some in national publications.

Presumably, this step was decided upon as a result of the increasing practice of many big city workers in taking their vacations in the winter.

New England hotel operators have reported that Florida resorts, particularly Miami, have been swarming through February and March of most years with Boston, New York, and Philadelphia residents.

Lack of Snow a Blow

Last winter, several resorts in New Hampshire remained open for winter sports enthusiasts. They were disappointed in the lack of snow until late in February, but ended their season with a rush that let some of them break even on the whole season.

This winter, a preliminary survey discloses, will see an even greater number of hotels remaining open.

At this time plans are under way for hotel fall shutdowns and complete renovations in time for Christmas.

One of the most ambitious projects for the winter season is under way at North Conway, N. H., where Harvey D. Gibson, New York banker, is backing the redecorating and refurbishing of the Randall House. This hotel will close for alterations from Nov. 1 until Christmas when it will reopen under the aegis of Ralph Hitz and the National Hotel Management Company.

A North Conway Boy

A romantic story is involved in this instance, for Mr. Gibson was a North Conway boy who left years ago to seek his fortune in the city, and now having attained the presidency of the Manufacturers' Trust Company and several other large New York financial institutions, is returning to help his home community attain a new prosperity.

Mr. Gibson, reached at his Long Island estate, was diffident about discussing the human interest factors involved in his New Hampshire activities, but said he had known the Randalls, who operate the hotel, all his life and, of course, had a sentimental interest in the North Conway region. It is reported that he has bought large tracts of land on the Eastern Slopes for winter sports use. He has also opened a large house near the ski grounds for the use of employees of his New York bank.

The Randall House has not been kept open during the winter since 1928.

Simpson's Case Called Proof Of Norfolk's Value

The fact that Edward R. Simpson, jail-breaker and alleged assailant of two Newton policemen, has been confined in the Norfolk State Prison was seized upon today by Lewis Parkhurst, originator of the colony idea, as a complete vindication of the success of his experiment in penology which has been continually buffeted by critical politicians as a "waste of public funds."

"Why was Simpson sent to Norfolk?" the prison expert asked in a specially prepared announcement to the press. And he proceeded to answer that question himself: "Because there is no other prison in Massachusetts so well equipped to undertake the job of handling Simpson."

One of the most common jibes of critics against the Norfolk Colony is that it constitutes a "club" where prisoners are pampered and hurried along the pathway to parole. Yet to this "club," so-called, which politicians have gone out of their way to ensnare with periodic accusations of waste and failure has now been sent one of the most hardened criminals ever captured in the state, according to Mr. Parkhurst.

Reason for Assignment

Simpson was struck by a bullet in his battle with Patrolmen Murphy and Bell of Newton. Had he been taken to private quarters for the attention required, according to Mr. Parkhurst, the city would have been obliged to maintain a special heavy guard at great expense to taxpayers, probably for a long period of confinement.

Only the ablest officers would be assigned to such a task, the penology experts explained, which would have deprived the city of their services elsewhere.

So they sent Simpson to Norfolk, he added, where no special guards would be needed, where rooms for the confinement of the wounded are enclosed by heavy bars in a building constructed for a maximum of safety against the possible efforts of Simpson's outside friends to help him or for him to escape past the guards.

Further than this, declared Mr. Parkhurst, when Simpson recovers, he can be transferred at once without going outdoors, to what is probably the most securely constructed buildings for holding desperate men ever built in the United States. Cells are of concrete and steel plates riveted together like boilers. Bars across the windows cannot be cut with a hacksaw nor broken with a sledge hammer. Doors are operated by latest-type locking mechanism.

Wall Hard to Scale

But there are other serious obstacles for hardened criminals to clear in any planned escape, declared the prison expert. The wall is a particularly difficult one to scale, and is heavily guarded at all times. No building is within 100 feet of the wall on the inside, and nothing obstructs the vision of officers on the outside of the walls for more than 200 feet. Powerful electric lights make the view from the watch towers as clear at night as in the daytime. Heavily charged electric wires cover the entire length of the wall.

"When Norfolk is referred to as a club," declared Mr. Parkhurst, "the fact is overlooked that it is really a prison equipped to deal with every grade of prisoner from the man who reveals promising traits for rehabilitation to the toughest class of criminal. These various grades can be segregated at Norfolk. The uses to which Norfolk have been put in recent years indicate that it is a valuable institution to have on call."

Stoneleigh Dean Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. H., Sept. 2—Miss Prescilla E. Gough of Cohasset, Mass., has been named dean of women at Stoneleigh Junior College here to succeed Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, who has resigned. Announcement of the change was given out by Richard D. Currier, president of the college.

Gov. Rivers Sends Paroled Negro To Massachusetts

ATLANTA, Sept. 2 (AP)—A "spend your parole at Cape Cod" movement started in Georgia today, following Gov. E. D. Rivers' release of a prisoner on condition he would spend the remainder of his sentence in Massachusetts.

Governor Rivers said today six applicants for parole—four life-term murderers and two burglars—amended their clemency petitions to express willingness to live in Massachusetts if allowed freedom.

The Georgia executive also announced "38 prisoners who escaped from Georgia camps since 'Hurley Day' still are at large."

"Hurley Day," he said, "is July 27, the day Governor Hurley of Massachusetts criticized Georgia prison conditions in declining to extradite James Cunningham, a Georgia chain-gang fugitive found in Massachusetts.

Capitol attaches predicted that there would be a flood of applications for clemency from prisoners who want to go to Massachusetts.

Governor Rivers yesterday released Fleming "Sing" Willis, Negro serving a 10-month lottery sentence, on condition he spend the remaining nine months of his sentence in Massachusetts. Willis left the Governor's office saying he would hitch-hike to the Bay State.

Governor Hurley today refused to comment on Governor Rivers' statement.

Regatta Winding Up Busy Connecticut Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 2—Swirling spray from the bows of racing boats in the Governor's Regatta at New London brings to a close this week the summer season on Connecticut's shore.

More than in any previous year, Connecticut has made a conscious effort this summer to "boost" its recreational advantages, advertise its shoreline, lakes, upland homesites, hotels, parks, streams and wildlife reservations. Satisfied smiles of resort proprietors indicate that the policy will continue in the future.

The regatta at New London, dimmed the last moment by failure of the America's Cup yachts to compete, is the climax of an unusually active season on the Sound.

Politics Reviving

As vacationing thousands turned back to jobs, politics was reviving after a dull summer. Connecticut's small towns will elect town officers in October. In November the cities will choose their mayors. The still-vacant post of the late J. Henry Roraback as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee

The Week in Connecticut

probably will be filled in the next few weeks. Democrats have in their ranks the seeds of a party fight on the New Deal issue.

Benefits for State

The vacation months have not been without accomplishment. The State Government has launched, apparently successfully, a new system of financial control, selection of personnel on a merit basis and a system of central purchasing. The state's institutional building program actually began with the foundations for an employees' building at the Cedarcrest Sanatorium, Hartford. Gov. Wilbur L. Cross received word that the Public Works Administration has granted $1,095,682 as 45 per cent of the cost of construction at four institutions. It was the first PWA money the state had ever received for building construction.

Labor Situation Quieter

In spite of continuing minor strikes, the labor situation has been quieter this summer than it was in 1936. The first major labor development was announcement of an open fight between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization that will come to a test of strength in the Connecticut Federation of Labor convention this month. Second was the announcement last week that the Aspinook Company, cotton and rayon finishing mill in Jewett City, would submit to its stockholders the question of liquidating the business because of labor demands.

Four hundred employees of the mill, mainstay of Jewett City, went on strike. Philip A. Johnson, president of the company, said the company had been operating at a loss, accused the union of violating its contract, and declared the directors were agreed that the best thing to do was to sell out. The stockholders will vote Oct. 4.

Back Pay for Workers

The United Aircraft Corporation paid back wages totaling between $30,000 and $35,000 to 18 discharged union employees and made a formal offer to reinstate them in their jobs, following an order of the National Labor Relations Board.

The men were discharged at the time of a strike in the aircraft plant in East Hartford in 1935 because of union activities, the board found. When the Supreme Court upheld the Wagner Act, steps were taken for a court order enforcing the finding of the Labor Relations Board. With the case still before the Circuit Court of Appeals, the company reached a settlement with the union's attorneys. The men were paid what they would have earned if they had stayed at their aircraft jobs, minus whatever they have earned in other employment since their discharge. After the victory the union took its attorneys to a testimonial dinner at a Hartford hotel.

Farmers Rejoicing

The summer's end found business better, farmers rejoicing in the prospect of lower prices for midwestern grain to feed their dairy cows and poultry. Potato growers, on whom Nature bestowed a

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather with occasional cloudiness; not much change in temperature tonight and Friday; gentle southerly and southwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight; Friday mostly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Generally fair tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate southwest winds over north and gentle southerly winds over south portion, partly cloudy tonight and Friday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	85	Minneapolis	72	94
Bermuda	80	90	New Orleans	76	92
Chicago	76	86	New York	74	86
Denver	63	88	Norfolk	74	90
Helena	54	80	Philadelphia	72	92
Kansas City	76	92	St. Louis	78	92
Los Angeles	66	76	San Francisco	60	62
Miami	82	86	Washington	72	92

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., September 2.
B—Maximum, September 1.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:02 p. m., height, 10.3 feet.
Friday, 10:37 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:47 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Oh, Doctor," featuring Edward Everett Horton. 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Wee Willie Winkie" starring Shirley Temple. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Tomorrow: "The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen, George Sanders and Cora Witherspoon. Also "The Road Back."

Metropolitan—
Gary Cooper and George Raft in "Souls at Sea. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: "Say It with Melody," starring the Tasty Yeast Jesters.

University—
Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous." 2:45, 5:55, 9:05. Also Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Make a Wish," featuring Bobby Breen, Henry Armetta. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:28, 6:05, 8:50. Also "Hot Water," with the Jones family. 11:30 a. m., 2:18, 4:55. Tonight preview of "Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 7:20 and 10:10.

Fine Arts—
"The Last Night," a Soviet film with English titles. 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. Also "News of the Day." 3:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Tremont—
"After the Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:10, 6:32. Also "April Romance," with Richard Tauber and Jane Baxter. 10:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:34, 8:17.

Fenway and Paramount—
Blonde Trouble," with Eleanor Whitney, Johnny Downs and others. Fenway: 2:00, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "King Solomon's Mines," with Cardic Hardwicke. Fenway: 12:45, 3, 6:15, 9. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:60, 8:30.

Radio Programs

Page 10

Boston—
"The Life of the Party," with Gene Raymond and Harriet Hilliard. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 5:10, 8, 10:45. Stage: Ethel Merman, assisted by the Hollywood Hotel Revue of 1938.

South Station Theater—
Travel to Manila, "Animal Life of the Sands," "Night in Manhattan," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Colonial—
"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:30 and 8:30 daily.

Uptown—
Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen in "Wee Willie Winkie," 2:30, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Ever Since Eve," with Marion Davies and Robert Montgomery. 1, 4:30, 8. Tomorrow: "The Road Back," with John King, Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, and others. Also "Exclusive," featuring Fred MacMurray, Frances Farmer, Charles Ruggles, Lloyd Noland and Ralph Morgan.

Modern—
"You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and the Ritz Brothers. 10 a. m., 12:06, 2:45, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Public Wedding," with Jane Wyman. 8, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

State and Orpheum—
"Topper," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:30, 10:05. Also "Between Two Women," with Virginia Bruce, Franchot Tone and Maureen O' Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 5, 8:35. Tomorrow: "The Good Earth," starring Paul Muni and Luise Ranier.

Hub—
"Small Town Boy," with Stuart Erwin 9:30, 11:48 a. m., 2:06, 4:24, 6:42, 8. Also "Love Takes Flight," featuring Bruce Cabot. 10:37 a. m., 12:55, 3:13, 5:31, 7:49, 10:07.

Music

WPA Concerts—
Symphonic-Swing Orchestra and the Continentals with Murray Hochberg and Charles Hector conducting. Brookline Shell, Dean Road. 8.

County Concert Orchestra under the direction of Theodore L. Bailey. Boys' Club of Boston, 80 Dudley Street, Roxbury. 8.

Recreational Project—
Beacon Novelty Orchestra, Albert Holmes conducting; lecture, Recreation Center, 330, Lamartine Street, Jamaica Plain. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concert—
Commonwealth Symphonic Band under the direction of Alfonso D'Avino. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 12.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Christian Symbolism by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

What's Going On in the Arts

"The Last Night"

Even for one without leanings toward communist ideology, "The Last Night," which opened yesterday at the Fine Arts Theater, is an absorbing film, probably one of the finest to issue from Soviet studios. The photography is superb. One wished that some of the shots might have been held longer to give a greater opportunity for studying their composition.

"The Last Night" takes us to Moscow on that historic evening when workers and deserting soldiers, encouraged by word from other cities, overthrew their economic and political masters and took things into their own hands. The immediate story shows the effects of that evening upon two families from opposite ends of the social and economic scale. It is hardly necessary to explain that the revolutionist family are sturdy, pathetically courageous in the face of the worst danger, while the bourgeois father is a tyrant, his son is a swaggering coward and his daughter betrays the motherly revolutionary who had previously befriended her.

Despite such propagandising—natural in a land where artists are required to glorify the Revolution—"The Last Night" is chock full of exciting drama and characterization which fairly breathes life through its celluloid medium. I. R. Peitser, who frequently reminded us of the Abbey Theater's Barry Fitzgerald, is excellent as the elderly revolutionist who is alternately philosophical, humorous, puzzled by maneuvers if not by motive and at the outset, completely shocked by being under military orders to his hot-headed sailor son. M. G. Yarotskaya is equally fine as the mother who accepts stoically the loss of two sons and who risks her life to discover whether a transport train contains White or Red soldiers. This, incidentally, is one of the most exciting scenes of the film, the atmosphere brittlely intensified by the wheezy panting of the engine. Other roles were also well played.

The scenario by E. G. Gabrilowitch and Yuri Reisman is thoroughly cinematic and Mr. Reisman's direction seems to add another bit of evidence to the case for writer-directors. In this case, however, the photography leaves the most lasting impression.

A newsreel, "Youth Day in Soviet Russia" and "This Changing World," two short features, complete the bill.

J. D. B.

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'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 3

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Simplicity Marks Watertown Police Station

Charles O. Loring, Architect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 2—Ornamentation by scroll or design is noticeably lacking in the severely modern building just erected at Cross Street here to house the Watertown police force and its equipment.

The simplicity of the building is relieved only by the rather unusual bronze grille on the front entrance. Sole identification of the building is the word "Police" cut into the long, white capstone surmounting the building.

In designing the police station, the expressed aim of Charles G. Loring, architect, was:

"To express the power back of law enforcement and accessibility to the general public for advice and assistance; to make the building definitely of this decade and yet in harmony with the early traditions of Watertown."

As the appropriation for the building was low, necessity dictated the lack of carved details or projecting cornices, Mr. Loring stated. Total cost of the building was $75,000.

The exterior walls of the building are of watertruck brick and Indiana limestone. Lantern and flagpole base are at the entrance. The construction throughout is fireproof.

In the basement is an eight-car garage and a 65-foot pistol range with soundproofed walls and ceiling. On the main floor is the public vestibule, signal room and chief's office. At the rear is a four-car garage for patrol wagons and chief's car. A landing-platform permits the transfer of prisoners directly to the booking desk, and then to cells, without their being seen by the public.

On the second floor are offices for the lieutenants and sergeants, the photographic and fingerprinting room, a large drill hall, library and locker room.

Regatta Winding Up Busy Connecticut Season

(Continued From Page 9)

bumper crop, alone were anxious about market prices. The state milk administration was having some success with a campaign of prosecutions to keep milk dealers operating on fixed prices.

Relief Costs Are Down

Relief costs were running below those of 1936, but the State Welfare Department noted that the decline was slowing up. The Federal Government, largely through WPA payrolls, was carrying more than half the relief burden of the State.

The CCC opened a new picnic area in the Natchaug State Forest, in eastern Connecticut, and word came from Washington that two more of the state's CCC camps would be abandoned. State Forester Austin F. Hawes, while making no protest at the closing of the camps, regretted that work planned for the corps would not be completed. The State will have but 10 CCC camps after this retrenchment, Mr. Hawes had laid out work to keep 12 camps busy for three years.

Campaign for Symphony

With Governor Cross as honorary chairman, the Hartford Symphony Orchestra started a campaign to raise $50,000 by private subscription with the hope of founding in Hartford a permanent symphony organization. The orchestra is now largely financed by the WPA. The $50,000 will pay the salaries of non-relief musicians in the winter concert season just ahead.

The orchestra expects that its concerts will draw attendance from the entire northern and eastern half of the State. Support for the orchestra is being sought through this whole region.

New Liquor Rules

The Liquor Control Commission wrote a new set of regulations for the sale of liquor under amendments to the law adopted by the 1937 General Assembly, and more than doubled the list of do's and don'ts for permittees. Men, under the new law, may be served at bars, but, except in clubs, women must sit at tables to be served drinks. The commission added a refinement of its own. Women may not be served at tables, if they are within three feet of a bar.

High Price of Hair

Barbers, who recently were fighting among themselves over whether the price of haircuts should be 40 cents or 50 cents, now are talking about raising the fee to 60 cents.

Chinese Aid Homeland

Hartford Chinese, holding their meetings at 2:30 a. m. to accommodate men who work in laundries and restaurants, raised $1000 for the "defense of China," and sent it to the Nationalist Government at Nanking.

Y. M. C. A. Veteran Retires

After 28 years in Y. M. C. A. work, George C. Hubert retired as secretary of the Hartford Y. M. C. A. Associates gave him an automobile in which he and Mrs. Hubert will travel south this winter.

Electric "Dividend"

The Hartford Electric Light Company, following a custom of several years, got consumer good will by announcing it would discount October bills 20 per cent, distributing a "consumers' dividend" of $115,000. Stockholders will get an extra dividend equal to 20 per cent of a month's dividend accruals, or $35,000. Employees will get 20 per cent of a month's wages as a bonus, another $35,000. Increased consumption of electric energy made the distribution possible, the company announced.

BULLARD'S
Fall Showing of Draperies and Curtains
New fabrics and new ideas.
Elm Street, corner Orange
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

A PROMISE
Send us your next bundle; the quality, service and price must please you or you need not pay for it.
MONARCH LAUNDRY
NEW HAVEN CONN
DRY CLEANING DE LUXE
"EVERYTHING STERILIZED"

GIFTS for All Occasions
Variety to suit every taste and price.
Gifts that last a lifetime and are pleasing reminders of the friendship that inspired the giving.
WIKANDER
Jeweler, Silversmith and Watchmaker
171 ORANGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

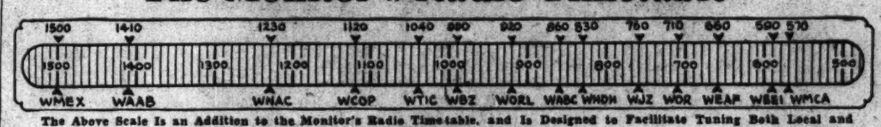
Perjurer Sentenced In Worcester Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 2 — Judge Ernest E. Hobson of Palmer, presiding on the Superior Court bench here, laid down the mandate that the "court should put its foot down on perjury" and followed it out to the letter when he sentenced a witness to five months in the House of Correction.

The witness, testifying in a hit-and-run automobile case, was found guilty by a jury of perjury, following which Judge Hobson declared, "One thing that tends to overthrow justice and jeopardizes the freedom of all men is the introduction of perjury into a case. This case reeked with perjury. . . . I say the courts should act against perjurers and that is what I am going to do in this case."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Senate speakers	"Lucille and Lanny"...	Tophatters Orchestra ..	Sport reports; music..	Sport reports .....
5:15 Clyde Barrie, songs	NBC vocal recital	Organ recital	Sport reports; music ..	Sport reports .....
5:30 The Boston Hour..	"The Singing Lady" ...	Relay from Paris	Sport reports; music..	Townsend Movement ..
5:45 The Boston Hour..	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music ..	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orch.; sports..	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Music; sport column	News; Tony Russell ...	"Musical Roundup" ...	Scores; comment	Sport reports .....
6:45 Popular soloists ..	Lowell Thomas, news..	John Griffin, tenor..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
7:00 Reader and orch..	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble .....
7:15 "Song Time"	Fort Devens relay.....	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Talk on college....	"Lum and Abner".....	Adrian O'Brien, songs..	Happy Felton's Orch..	"Melodic Tones" .....
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Jack Randolph, songs..	"Jimmy Valentine"...	Happy Felton's Orch...	DiPietro's Orchestra..
8:00 "Frits Mahler Takes the Baton";	"Gun Smoke Law";	Vallee Hour: Tommy	Music By: Bill Wirges;	DiPietro's Orchestra..
8:15 Columbia Concert	western drama	Riggs; Jim Tully;	soloists; orchestra	"Blues Serenade" .....
8:30 Orchestra	Helen Traubel, soprano;	Tommy Farr; Ted	B. Cummins' Orch.....	Dance orchestra .....
8:45	concert orchestra	Broadribb; orchestra..	B. Cummins' Orch.....	"Movie Stardust" .....
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	American Jewish Com-	Charles Winninger with	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Popular vocalist .....
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	mittee: talks	Show Boat; Eddie	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Playboys: quartet .....
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	NBC Night Club: com-	Green, comedy; Leon	"Sinfonietta"; orch.	"Dance Melodies" .....
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	edy; soloists; orch....	Errol; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orch.	Frank Ward's Orch....
10:00 "Your Adventure";	Pan American Concert:	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	DiPietro's Orchestra..
10:15 Floyd Gibbons ...	United States Ma-	Dolores Del Rio; Ma-	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Dramatized news..	rine Band: Argentine	rio Chamlee; Boris Kar-	Musical Revue: vocal-	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Dramatized news..	vocalist	loff; quartet; orch....	ists; Henry Weber's	Al Pierotti, sports .....
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	concert orchestra	"Request Serenade" ...
11:15 J. Freeman's Orch.	Sports Review	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra	"Request Serenade" ...
11:30 G. Lombardo's Or.	Slumber Hour	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra..
11:45 G. Lombardo's Or.	Don Fernando's Orch..	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orch	M. Ayres's Orchestra..

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock...	Sunrise Special; organ.	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music.	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	Serenade; music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	Musical Clock	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30 "Radio Almanac"..	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup" ...	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45 "Radio Almanac"..	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup" ...	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00 Carolyn Pryce	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs.	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Song recital .....
9:30 Jack Berch; orch..	"As You Like It"; news	Variations; music	Morning Carnival	Piano; Italian songs..
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Sketch and music.....	Variations; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Song of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch..	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	Melody Sweethearts ..	"Daily Inspirations"..
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	John's Other Wife; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist.	Talk for women.....
10:30 CBS piano duo....	Pepper Young's Family.	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"...	Viennese ensemble	Today's Children; sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music" ..	Song recital .....
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Recorded music	Cooking School .....
11:30 Big Sister; sketch.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	How to Be Charming ..	News Service	"Organ Melodies" .....
11:45 Real Life Story..	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	"Famous Homes"	New England News.....
12:00 The Rhythmaires .	News; Noonday Show:	Organ recital	Network speaker	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"Mary Marlin"	Network speaker	Italian Radio Review...
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	U. S. Marine Band.....	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	U. S. Marine Band.....	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"..
1:00 Betty and Bob	"Harvey and Dell"....	News Service	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Betty Crocker	Studio musicale	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter..	National Farm and	Zimbler string quartet.	Organ recital	In the Music Room....
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: soloists:	"The Hemingways" ...	Consumers' talk	Song recital .....
2:00 Thru Woman's Eyes	sketch; Homesteaders	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport reports	Lynn Sherman, songs..
2:15 Jack and Loretta..	Orchestra	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport reports	"Piano Rambling" ....
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	Walter Logan's Music.	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper" ....
2:45 Air Races opening	Home Forum: talk	Walter Logan's Music.	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper" ....
3:00 Columbia Concert	Radio Guild drama:	Pepper Young's Family.	Sport reports	Walter Cuffe, tenor ..
3:15 Hall: strings	Grundy's "Sowing the	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Sport reports	"Gems of Melody" ....
3:30 Del Castillo, organ	the Wind"; players	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
3:45 Del Castillo, organ	and music	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
4:00 Stocks; musicale ..	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
4:15 Studio speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Personal Column"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
4:30 Bon Voyage: music	Club Matinee: variety	Joan Edwards, songs ..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
4:45 Bon Voyage: music	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:00 Friends of World	"Lucille and Lanny"...	Arthur Lang, songs....	Sport reports; music..	Sport reports .....
5:15 Conference; talks.	Organ recital	"The City Sleeps"	Sport reports; music..	Sport reports .....
5:30 The Boston Hour ..	Choir Symphonette	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music..	Sport reports .....
5:45 The Boston Hour ..	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor..	Sport reports; music..	"Reading the Comics"..
6:00 News; sport shots.	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"..
6:15 Popular soloists ..	loists; orch.; sports..	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports .....
6:45 Network speaker ..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	NBC vocal recital.....	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble .....
7:15 Continental Music	Piano team	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Recorded music	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner".....	Talk, Bill Cunningham.	Serenade: popular	"Voice of Israel".....
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Soloist and orchestra...	"Jimmy Valentine"...	Jackie Duggan; organ..	"Voice of Lyra".....
8:00 Music Hall: com-	Campbell's Royalists ..	Lucille Manners, so-	Sports speakers	DiPietro's Orchestra..
8:15 edy; soloists; or..	Movie reviews	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Songs They Write"	"The Editor Speaks"...
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.:	"Death Valley Days":	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Happy Felton's Orch..	Frank Ward's Orchestra
8:45 Alice Faye, songs.	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"...	"Your Invention" .....
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	"Believe It or Not":	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama" ....
9:15 dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley.....	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or..	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama" ....
9:30 revue; vocal solos;	College speakers	Court of Human Rela-	"Les Miserables"; Orson	"Professional Hour" ..
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	Network program	tions; sketch	Wells; orchestra	"Professional Hour" ..
10:00 "Evenings With Pa-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter"; sketch	Aloha Islanders	Jane Clifton, songs...
10:15 pa Haydn"; drama	vocal soloists	"First Nighter"; sketch	Aloha Islanders	David McSweeney, songs
10:30 Address, John L.	Liedersingers; quartet	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Frank Ward's Orch....
10:45 Lewis, C.I.O. head	"Stringing Along"	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	Al Pierotti, sports ...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	"Dream Boat Revue" ..
11:15 B. Meroff's Orch...	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Dream Boat Revue" ..
11:30 Count Basie's Or..	"Slumber Hour"	Dudson-DeLange Orch..	Rudy Vallee's Orch....	W. Bryant's Orchestra.
11:45 Count Basie's Or..	Promenade Concert ...	Dudson-DeLange Orch..	Rudy Vallee's Orch....	W. Bryant's Orchestra.

Robart Strikes Back at Bishop

(Continued From Page 9)

tions of a parole, I told them it was our job to make Massachusetts a safe place to live in and that if any favors were to be granted they should be granted by the district attorney himself and not by the officials of the state parole board."

The district attorney's purpose in visiting the board, Mr. Robart said, was "to appeal for the rescinding of the revocation, in gratitude for services rendered."

This statement was not amplified, but to persons familiar with the practice of extending promises of leniency to persons aiding the prosecution, it was taken to mean that the district attorney's office wished to make some guarantee to the taxi driver who is alleged to have aided Edward P. Simpson, escaped convict sought as the slayer of Patrolman Bell, in making his way to the home of a friend in Dorchester.

Mr. Robart said the whole situation was surrounded with unusual circumstances. He was invited, he said, to go to the East Cambridge jail and interview the prisoner, and when he declined the suggestion was made that the Cambridge officials call upon him.

Food Technique Conference Topic

Food technicians from all over the world will gather at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from Sept. 14 to 17, to compare notes on modern methods of safeguarding, preparing, transporting and processing the growing varities of edibles that come to the householder these days in cans, in frozen packages, tinted bottles and paper containers.

Among the speakers at the conference will be eminent naturnl scientists and executives of the food industry, according to final plans announced today by Dr. Samuel C. Prescott, dean of science at M. I. T. From England will come Dr. Thomas Moran and Dr. James Pace of the Low Temperature Research Station at Cambridge. France will send one of its greatest food authorities, Dr. Maurice Piettre of the Institute International du Froid in Paris. Dr. Rudolph Plank, famous for his researches into refrigeration, will be Germany's representative. Others will come from Canada.

Practically every major phase of the food industry, one of the nation's ranking industries, will be discussed from the economics of food production to retail sales. Food refrigeration, a developing technique, will play a major role in discussions.

Woman Is Named As WPA Director

Mrs. Lucille Lockhart of Springfield, superintendent of women's projects under the WPA in the Springfield district, today was appointed to succeed to the state directorship of both women's and professional projects under federal supervision. She takes the post vacated by Miss Helen Talboy, who has given up her activities with the Government and her extensive activities in promoting the Democratic cause in Massachusetts to retire to the quiet of her farm in Cummington.

Seldes Gives Television Tips

Behind the Microphone

Gilbert Seldes, the Columbia Broadcasting System's new television director, should help to smooth out a few frowns that have been gathering on the foreheads of motion picture exhibitors worried about what the possible advent of television may have on movie attendance in the future.

Mr. Seldes, in an interview with the Associated Press, says movie houses will continue popular after motion pictures are radiocast because "people are naturally gregarious. They like to get together."

However, despite Mr. Seldes' hopeful prediction, television, we believe, is going to dent the almost universal habit of movie-going. Today the invitation "let's go out" is almost tantamount to a trip to the movies. But the lady-of-the-house of the future who will have seen films during the week over her television set will be liable to say, "Let's go to the play." "Let's go dining," or "let's go dancing." For television, we believe, is going to revive some of the previous, neglected forms of social entertainment.

Newspapers won't need to worry, either, in Mr. Seldes' opinion. They will prosper rather than be hurt by the "televising" of news events, because television will only serve to stir up interest and never replace the printed word, he said.

Bullets of Light, Sound

Radio's new seeing screen, Mr. Seldes predicted, will provide the fastest entertainment on earth. Television, he said, will boil everything down to bare essentials. It will concentrate entertainment into virtual bullets of sight and sound.

Some more of Mr. Seldes's speculations:

Programs will last only 15 minutes because of inability to concentrate longer.

Television screens will be about two feet square and will be part of the receiving set and not set into the walls of homes.

Home-made television sets will be possible.

Sound radio will continue in its present form because "some programs are made to be heard and not seen." Example—orchestral music.

Television is not "just around the corner." Its "straight down the street, marching this way; a few hurdles and it will be here."

Holiday Road Bulletin

Motorists with automobile radio sets touring on Labor Day in New Jersey will do well to tune their sets to WOR, Newark. This station is to radiocast its unique road bulletins on Monday, Sept. 6, informing drivers of the clearest roads to take. Working in conjunction with the New Jersey state police, WOR will present two-minute bulletins at 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and 7:15, while sponsored programs will carry traffic bulletins at 6:15, 8:15, and in the period from 9 to 9:15 p. m.

Hurbi and Thomas

The Ford "Sunday Evening Hour" series, which will come back on Sunday, Sept. 12, at 9 p. m., eastern daylight time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System, will offer Jose Iturbi, well-known pianist-conductor, as conductor of the orchestra in the first eight concerts, with John Charles Thomas, baritone, as first guest artist.

Other conductors to be heard on the series, with dates:

Sunday, Sept. 5

Guest artists scheduled to appear on their programs are: Benjamin Britten, pianist, Sept. 19; Richard Crooks, tenor, Sept. 26; Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, Oct. 3; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, Oct. 10; Nathan Milstein, violinist, Oct. 17; Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano, Oct. 24; Igor Gorin, baritone, Oct. 31; Jascha Heifetz, violinist, Nov. 7.

Others scheduled are: Mary Jarman, soprano, Nov. 21; Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano, Nov. 28; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, Dec. 5; Nino Martini, tenor, Dec. 12; Deems Taylor, commentator, and Josef Hofmann, pianist, will appear on Dec. 19; Rise Stevens, mezzo-soprano, Dec. 26, 1937; Ingrid Conquest, contralto, Jan. 2, 1938; Richard Crooks, tenor, Jan. 9; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, Jan. 16; Josephine Antoine, soprano, Jan. 23; Jascha Heifetz, violinist, Jan. 30; Nino Martini, tenor, Feb. 6; Lauritz Melchior, tenor, Feb. 13; Kirsten Flagstad, soprano, Feb. 20; Richard Crooks, tenor, Feb. 27; Josef Iturbi, pianist, March 6; Jose Iturbi, pianist, March 13; Lois Rhea, soprano, March 20; Nelson Eddy, baritone, April 3; John Charles Thomas, baritone, April 24. The five remaining dates of this season are still open.

Good Local Programs

Some local programs over the week end worth a dialing:

Saturday, Sept. 4

Grieg program, featuring concerto for piano and orchestra, from Oslo, Norway, NBC-WEAF network, 4:15 p. m.

Neo-classicism, in "Whither Music?" WBZ, 6:35 p. m.

All Ravel program, Jacques Jolas pianist, in "Bases of Piano Literature," WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday, Sept. 5

Richard Crooks, tenor; first national fire fighters' tournament; dramatization of old tear jerker, "The Curse of an Aching Heart"; Tex O'Rourke, Jean Sablon; symphony orchestra, in Magic Key, WBZ, 2 p. m.

Hungarian orchestra, relayed from Vienna, WBZ, 3 p. m.

All-Mendelssohn program, "Everybody's Music," WEEI, 3 p. m.

First performance of Vittorio Giannini's "Tryptich," for soprano and strings from Saratoga festival, WBZ, 5 p. m.

"S. S. San Pedro," drama in "Columbia Workshop," WEEI, 7 p. m.

Adaptation of slow movement of Gershwin piano concerto, Werner Janssen's orchestra, WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

Monday, Sept. 6

Dedication of Will Rogers memorial shrine, Colorado Springs, Colo., WNAC, 2 p. m.

George Barrere, flutist; Muriel Kerr, pianist; Marcel Hubert, cellist; Carlos Salzedo, harpist; Joseph Knitzer, violinist; Carolyn Urdahl, soprano, to appear with Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor, WEEI, 9 p. m.

"The Animal Kingdom," comedy by Philip Barry, with Mr. and Mrs. John Barrymore and Beverly Roberts, WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, on "What Labor Day Means Today," WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

A. D. H.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 150 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m. WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Bangor—Alternate Mondays, 6:30 p. m., electrical transcription program, third Sundays, 1:45 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

Springfield—Week Sept. 27-Oct. 3, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Sept. 18, 1:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

St. Albans—Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WQDM, 1200kc.

*Springfield—Sundays, 8:45 p. m., WNBX, 1200kc.

*Daylight saving time.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK CITY

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken New England Clam Chowder Boston Baked Beans and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
One Block from Radio City
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

SUSAN PALMER'S New Dining Lounge
103 East 58 St. When Shopping, Lunch Here!
Cold Buffet Luncheon and Dinner
PRIX FIXE 85c Select from great variety and go back for more.
SUSAN PALMER'S 3 WEST 48TH ST.
OPPOSITE RADIO CITY

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Maison A. De Winter
36 W 48th St., nr. Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Lunch, 65c 85c Dinner $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties
Open Sundays

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
118 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons.
LUNCHEON 50c, DINNER 65c-75c
(Sundays included)

ROSETTA GORDON
339 LEXINGTON AVENUE
Table d'Hote Luncheon 50c
Open Sunday, 5-8 P. M.
Dinner 65-85c
We do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
Open Air Garden

ROSE MARIE
17 EAST 45ST STREET
Just a few steps east of Library Lions
REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon from 65c up
Dinner from 85c up
No Liquor Served—Closed Sundays

The Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVENUE
Entrance on 45d Street
Serves Home Cooked Foods which are reasonably priced, in a delightful dining room
Air Cooled and Conditioned
11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Self-Service

TROOMS
COLONIA, 379 Fifth Ave.
Near 35th Street
VANITY FAIR, 3 E. 38th
Luncheon 50c and 65c
Also a la carte Closed Sundays

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'Just Another Ranger Victory,' The Verdict Off Marblehead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Sept. 2—"It's just another Ranger victory. She's come from behind and it's only a question of how much time she will beat the others. Look at her go by Rainbow to leeward."

How true these statements were yesterday when Ranger, after a poor start, finally caught Rainbow who had stepped out to a smart lead. Ranger had set sail after Rainbow and nearly an hour after the start had picked up the Hovey craft. It would be the same story that has happened all week.

Hopelessly, we turned away from our friends and headed for the nearest deck chair on the stern of the Coast Guard cutter Argo where the rest of the correspondents had dozed off after the start. They had left word to awaken them when Ranger took the lead, so, true to our word, "wake up, Ranger's ahead."

"What time is it?" they questioned.

"About an hour after the start," was the answer.

"Did it take that long?"

And they curled over on the other tack for another doze.

Drone of Motors

This seemed to be the best idea and we did the same. The drone of the motors became distant and everything was soon forgotten, everything including Rainbow. One hour later, however, we were rudely awakened with, "Rainbow's taken the lead." Your nightmares even hope for different stories.

"Wake up," came the call again. "Rainbow's taken the lead."

This was no dream and we jumped. We looked out to windward and as the mist cleared two boats focused themselves. "Which one is Rainbow?" we queried dazedly.

"The one to windward, what's the matter with you?"

If it isn't a dream, it's the first time Ranger's lost a lead, we thought. But as we scanned the horizon for the windward mark we shook our shoulders. Ranger was starting to walk to windward now and the mark a mile and a half distant. Rainbow couldn't hold her lead. There was 15 miles of the race still to be sailed after the first mark was rounded.

In two minutes time Ranger had made definite strides to get back her lost lead. It developed that she had failed to cover Rainbow when she tacked away from her an hour back. Mr. Vanderbilt preferring to cover the two English boats. Rainbow had picked up two good slants to take the lead again. But she was losing it already.

"Better get back to sleep, boys," said one, "it won't be long now."

We turned to watch the battle between the two Endeavours. This was the first time during the series that Endeavour I had made a good showing, and she was covering her new sister doggedly in a duel of split tacks. Both were on the port hitch, Endeavour II to leeward.

T. O. M. Sopwith tacked and Sherman Hoyt, sailing the first Endeavour tacked over to the starboard to cover. In a few minutes Endeavour II was tacking again. "Hold on, Endeavour's Genoa is ripping," we cried. The dozing correspondents jumped. "What in this light stuff," they said.

The rip had evidently started when the sail caught on her second spreader and began ripping from the leech across the middle of the sail.

Endeavour Watched

We turned to see the first Endeavour's reaction and found her swinging off her attempted tack and back on the starboard hitch. Sportsmanlike, we thought.

In three minutes, Endeavour had doused her ripped Genoa, replacing the large sail with two small headsails. Our eyes, fascinated with the speed of her crew, turned to the old Endeavour. "Look," we exclaimed, "the old Endeavour's Genoa is ripping also. Another $5000 bill is split in two pieces."

Incredible as it may seem, her Genoa had ripped in exactly the same spot, only her crew, not quite so efficient, had not been able to catch it in time and was forced to douse the sail, completely torn into two pieces, before sending up two headsails to replace the Genoa.

By this time, everyne was fully awake. This was the closest and most exciting race of the packed series. Although the boats were wallowing over the glassy sea, a yachting drama was being staged over Marblehead's gray setting.

Meanwhile, the two leaders were nearing the windward mark. Both had tacked over to the starboard hitch, Rainbow with the lead, but overstanding the mark. The battle was tense, Ranger was walking up from her leeward position.

All Over Again

An eighth of a mile Ranger was ahead of Rainbow and it looked to be all over again. The cutter Argo was almost a mile from the bouy, its members interested in the Genoas being ripped on the Endeavours.

Ranger tacked to round the committee boat, but let down her Genoa. "What's going on," the experts hollered. "Man over board," one suggested. Ranger was turning back. Rainbow had tacked around, but was foundering also. "Rainbog's quitting because Ranger's lost a man aboard," was the same man's theory.

"They've called the race off," was another's idea.

The two Endeavours were soon to round. They would tell the story. If they quit also, it would mean the race has been called, we reasoned.

"The race is over," cried one of the Coast Guard boys, running from the bridge with a paper in his hand. We received it over the radio. The race is over. Ranger wins." Lack of wind had ended the race at the first mark.

Ranger wins. We turned back, none of us interested in the battle for third place. Ranger wins.

High Magnitude Stars Begin Season

Sonja Henie
Appears in "Thin Ice" Musical, With Tyrone Power

Gary Cooper
Seen in "South at Sea" at Metropolitan

Courtesy Gaumont-British Pictures
Paul Robeson
Taking Part in "King Solomon's Mines"

Two Drives Begun To End Gambling On Horses, Dogs

Legalized gambling on horse and dog racing faced critical fire from two sources today.

In one direction a group of citizens headed by Davis F. Sibley, Boston lawyer, was preparing a campaign to obtain at least 20,000 voter signatures to an initiative petition for repeal of legalized gambling on horse and dog racing which yesterday was filed with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State.

The second attack comes from the recently formed New England Anti-Gambling Association, Inc., which is preparing also to seek repeal of the pari-mutuel law. Edwin W. Hadley of Cambridge, lawyer and professor at Northeastern University, is president of the association, while its advisory council includes such men as Henry Parkman Jr., former State Senator; Charles C. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar Association, and Rufus F. Maddux, secretary of the New England Council.

The anti-gambling association will meet immediately after Labor Day to formulate a program designed to force repeal of gambling. Senator Parkman believes the organization will decide to circulate a second initiative petition, despite the possible confusion among the voters.

Mr. Sibley was not disturbed over the entry of another group into the field. Rather, he said the operation of two organizations undoubtedly would stimulate even greater public interest in the proposals.

Senator Parkman's participation in the anti-gambling organization activities presents a paradoxical situation, inasmuch as he originally voted for the pari-mutuel betting law. Today he regrets that vote.

"The major argument,' he explained, "which influenced me to vote for the betting law against my better judgment was that illegal gambling was widespread and that it would be better to bring gambling under legal control.

"I am now convinced legal gambling stimulated illegal gambling so greatly that a sizeable portion of the population are now betting the year 'round through illegal gambling establishments.

"I regret voting for the gambling bill more than my action on any other piece of legislation. Therefore, I am ready to fight strenuously for the law's repeal."

New Deal Claims Fish Buying Plan Increased Prices

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Officials who directed the Government's fish purchases this summer said today the program had increased prices received by fishermen and created potential new market outlets for the industry. Congress provided $1,000,000 for the special fish buying campaign after officials said surplus storage stocks of fish were depressing the market.

Spokesmen for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation said $650,000 had been spent in purchasing 12,500,000 pounds of fish that were given to relief agencies in 26 states for free distribution to needy.

Skating and Singing and Surf Start Autumn Picture Season

Movies of Moment

If the imminence of Labor Day, the sudden mushrooming of school advertising and the anticipatory gleam in the eyes of real estate agents these days has left any doubt about it, the array of new programs at Boston film houses settle once and for all that autumn is here. Two new major features are on the incoming schedule, one new theater—at least newly renovated—is to open and the Keith Boston, after a summer of double-features, is returning to stage shows. Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola" (reviewed Tuesday) continues twice a day at the Colonial.

Like an aurora borealis on the movie horizon is the arrival of dainty Sonja Henie in her second skating musical show, "Thin Ice," which will open tomorrow at the Keith Memorial Theater, after two pre-view sessions this evening at 7 and 10 p. m. Like "One in a Million"—in which the retroussee-nosed skater proved that she could captivate movie fans as well as skating enthusiasts—"Thin Ice" is laid in the Alps. The story, which doesn't matter to us any more than it does to Miss Henie, is one of those mistaken identity romances in which a prince is taken for a reporter. Tyrone Power is the prince. Alan Hale, Maurice Cass, Georges Givot, Arthur Treacher, Joan Davis and a neutrality pact are concerned in the doings.

Besides "Annapolis Salute," the co-feature with Van Heflin and Ann Hovey, the new bill will include Volume IV, No. 1, of "The March of Time." The latest issue features pictures of events in the Sino-Japanese crisis taken by Harrison Forman and rushed to the United States on the China Clipper.

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Sea Picture at Met

"Souls at Sea," Paramount's entry in the current run of salt water epics, was once said to be scheduled for road show presentation. The new Paramount film is now at the Metropolitan Theater, where it arrived this morning.

Gary Cooper and George Raft play the leading roles in a story based on the wreck of the famous packet, William Brown, and the subsequent trial of its captain for manslaughter on the high seas. The trial aroused controversy in many parts of the world when it occurred in 1842. Romanticized for modern consumption, "Souls at Sea" offers a love story with Frances Dee and Olympe Bradna as the heart interests. Henry Hathaway ("Lives of a Bengal Lancer") directed. Harry Carey, Henry Wilcoxon and Joseph Shildkraut are in the cast.

The Tasty Yeast Jesters of radio head the stage show.

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"Good Earth" at Loew's

"The Good Earth," MGM's film version of Pearl Buck's novel, will open its first local popular price run at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters tomorrow. Paul Muni and Luise Rainer, both of whom were selected for the Academy Award last year, play the roles of Wang, a poor farmer who rises, and O-Lan, his slave-girl wife. O-Lan works beside her husband in the fields, fights with him against famine and plague. Walter Connolly, Tilly Losch, Charles Grapewin, Jessie Ralph and Chinese players, headed by Keye Luke, Soo Young, Roland Lui and Suzanna Kim are in the cast.

"Penny Wisdom," a Pete Smith specialty, and a Silly Symphony, "Little Hiawatha," head the accompanying short features.

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Other Announcements

The Hub Theater, said to have been overhauled at a cost of $50,000, opens today with two first-run films: Stuart Erwin in "Small Town Boy," and Bruce Cabot in "Love Takes Flight." Manager of the Hub (formerly the Park Theater) is Hal Winston, who returns to his native city to open the venture.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hollywood's treatment of a celebrated Broadway satire written by the late Ring Lardner and George S. Kaufman, coupled with a Rider Haggard thriller, combine on the first-run bill beginning today at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. "Blond Trouble" has been adapted from "June Moon," in which Messrs. Lardner and Kaufman ridiculed Tin Pan Alley. One imagines that the story of a small-town youth who comes to New York ready to set the world afire with his "sensational" lyrics will have been considerably softened. Johnny Downes and Eleanore Whitney are the young people, Lynne Overman appears as the wily publisher and William Demarest, Kenny Baker, El Brendel and Terry Walker are in the cast.

"King Solomon's Mines," the co-feature, is a British picturization of the story about a band of English explorers who penetrate jungles searching for the lost mines of King Solomon. Cedric Hardwicke, Paul Robeson, Roland Young, John Loder and Anna Lee are the principals.

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Stage Shows for the Boston

Ethel Merman, of the musical comedy stage, inaugurates the 1937 stage show season at the Keith Boston Theater today, following a summer of motion pictures only. Miss Merman recently participated in the George Gershwin Memorial concert at Lewisohn Stadium, New York, and will soon go to Hollywood for a featured role in "Food for Scandal," with Joan Blondell and Fernand Gravet. There will be a number of other performers and a chorus in the show, which is entitled "Hollywood Hotel Revue of 1938." On the screen, Gene Raymond, Harriet Hilliard, Victor Moore, Helen Broderick, Parkyakarkus and Joe Penner will appear in "The Life of the Party."

Parolee Sent North

ATLANTA, Sept. 2 (AP)—Gov. E. D. Rivers yesterday paroled Flemming Willis, Atlanta Negro serving a chain-gang sentence, on condition that he go to Massachusetts. Gov. Charles Hurley of Massachusetts recently refused to extradite a Georgia chain-gang fugitive caught in the northern state.

Press Found Force for Good

(Continued From Page 9)

curious fact has presented itself that these were the very newspapers which in my own experience have turned absolutely deaf ears to requests for aid in the effort to put a stop to the constant, almost universal and highly dangerous invasion of personal liberty in this country since we entered the World War and established complete censorship at that time."

Mr. Forrest presented some of the good points to which the press may lay claim.

"The newspaper," like the individual," he said, "reflects character, the character of those who make it. Standards of good taste, ethics, judgment, accuracy, confidence, and sound sense" prevail in the craft of journalism today, he told the round table group, and also dominate most modern American newspapers.

The newspaper, he added, was the most potent force for good within a democracy, and the existence of a free press he regarded as essential to the continuance of democracy in the United States, as well as to "the hope of progress anywhere."

If the press of the United States is in danger of losing its freedom, that danger comes from within rather than from without, it was asserted by Mr. Drummond, addressing the Wednesday round table on "The Press." The failure of some newspapers and publishers to use their freedom to good purpose tended to discredit the entire press, he said.

The real objectives of that freedom need thorough consideration, he said, since press freedom is not guaranteed merely for the benefit of the press, but to assure the preservation of a free people and free institutions.

The radio in its relation to the press, was presented as "a facet of journalism, not a departure from it."

Mr. Drummond described the radio news broadcast as a force which already had exerted a striking effect upon the press, making it less concerned with the presentation of spot news, already widely broadcast on the air, and more concerned with a serious presentation of what he termed, "analytical, interpretative" accounts. This effect, he said, along with the effects of the weekly news magazines and television, when it becomes practical, is shaping a transition in modern journalism to accord with the general transition in the world.

Another journalistic speaker at one of the six Wednesday round tables was Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of the Churchman. Discussing the opportunities of the Protestant press to create better understanding and co-operation among Jews, Catholics and Protestants, he called for greater tolerance among the groups, and declared that many Protestant journals already have contributed largely to that result.

Mary Anderson, of the United States Department of Labor, speaking before the round table on Women's Organizations, traced the history of women's efforts to win equal wages and rights.

The right of labor to organize and to strike without interference by court injunction or government action was advanced by two speakers, while a third placed the responsibility upon the government for providing jobs.

Ship Patronage Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Record intercoastal passenger list of the season: 710 persons went aboard the Panama Pacific liner Pennsylvania recently for Acapulco, Panama, Havana, and New York.

Springfield 'Co-op' Booms; Gasoline Station Expanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2—After three months' operation in supplying gasoline and oil to members and others from a station in Columbus square, close to the business center, the Springfield Consumers' Co-operative, Inc., finds results have surpassed the most sanguine expectations.

Membership has grown from 240 to 350, approximately, and many non-member patrons are on a way to become members. Sales, which have averaged 30,000 gallons of gasoline and 300 gallons of oil a month, are due for a sharp gain this month.

Having enlarged its grease pits and put in more lubricating equipment, with new concrete floor and flood lights, and expanded its lines to include tires and batteries, the management is now adding an assortment of canned goods.

Patrons include twice as many non-members as members, and the former are mostly steady patrons who save their slips to be in line for the patronage dividend they will be entitled to receive when profits are divided. Their dividend rate is one-half that of the members, on receipt of which they will automatically become members.

Visitors have come to the station from every part of the country and include many who are interested in learning all they can about the results of the departure. They are impressed by the courage shown by the group in choosing a prominent location on a main artery of traffic, with a storage capacity of 16,000 gallons of gasoline. Compliments are also paid to the management for its policy in carrying the name of the co-operate as its masthead, rather than that of a maker or brand of product disbursed. The co-operative does not bind itself to any particular line. It is now handling gasoline of two nationally known organizations.

A third main line of policy is to continue 100 per cent in the role to sell for cash only. Predictions that the station would be obliged to grant credit to meet competition have proved false. This is the more noteworthy as leaders were frankly in doubt whether a strictly cash policy would succeed or not. The same firm stand has been maintained in respect to rubber. Rubs are at the prevailing market price.

The group has incorporated under Massachusetts laws and operates on the Rochdale plan, with membership open to all who purchase one share of stock or more, at $5 a share. Purchases are through the Boston branch of the Eastern Co-operative Wholesale, Inc.

Yankee Magazine Swings Republican; 'Fed Up With the New Deal,' It Says

Declaring "the Republican Party represents the only organized force in America today which is making any sort of stand against New Dealism," the monthly magazine Yankee today dropped its heretofore non-partisan political stand and turned its editorial pages over to support of the "Grand Old Party."

Entering upon its third year of publication with the September issue published yesterday, Yankee states in a foreword that "editorially and personally we are fed up with the New Deal—fed up to the eyes. We just can't take it any more, Yankee is going Republican.

"It is obvious, we believe, that the New Deal and all it stands for is unutterably opposed to the Yankee tradition. The issue at stake is clearly defined: it is nothing less than American individualism versus a transplanted brand of European collectivism."

Although Yankee editors declare they think the Republican Party represents a little too much of New York-white-collar-Newport-summer-resident attitude to be very effective, they point out with men like Lodge and Bridges coming along, there is definite hope.

In the foreword the editors wish to make it clear that "this jump in the ocean does not mean that hereafter Yankee will be a political hijacking expedition, blow sheet, propaganda handbag, or anything of the kind."

They point out, however, that Yankee was originally advertised as non-partisan. If subscribers feel that due to the change the magazine no longer interests them, editors say, price of the magazine will be refunded.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Bremen	Sept. 4	Cherbourg	Sept. 10	Sept. 4 1:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 pm
‡Georgic	Sept. 4	Cobh	Sept. 11	Sept. 3 8:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 pm
§Rex	Sept. 4	Gibraltar	Sept. 10	Sept. 3 8:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 am
§Champlain	Sept. 4	Havre	Sept. 11	Sept. 3 8:00 pm	Sept. 4 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Sept. 14	Sept. 9 4:00 pm	Sept. 9 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Sept. 16	Sept. 11 4:00 pm	Sept. 11 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Sept. 11	Sept. 6 4:00 pm	Sept. 6 8:00 pm
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Sept. 18	Sept. 13 4:00 pm	Sept. 13 8:00 pm

†Except Irish Free State, Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Irish Free State only. §Italy and Mediterranean countries only. ¶Special address for France only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Veteran-Rookie Pitcher Likes a Challenge—Bay State Junior Girls' Golf Play

Opposing Good Batters Holds Appeal to Fette

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon Lou Fette was stretched in the shade of the Bees' dugout, watching the Reds work out. His silence indicated deep thought.

"He's studying those Cincinnati hitters," remarked Manager Bill McKechnie of the Bees. "He always sits alone during the batting practice on the day he is working and tries to memorize the high and low ball hitters. It is one of the secrets of his success."

Were there other secrets? The question was put to Fette himself.

Stronger Batting

"Baseball is baseball," he said, "wherever you play it. And the main difference between a strong minor league team like Kansas City or St. Paul and the majors, from a pitcher's viewpoint, is the stronger batting opposition he encounters.

"But that difference hasn't impressed me as much as it might some other pitchers, because I actually like to pitch to good hitters. There is a challenge in trying to stop a good hitter which appeals to me. I know that I must be careful and make no blunders. There is an incentive to do my best. Against hitters of less reputation, a pitcher is likely to ease up, and there he makes a fatal error. It is the weak batters who often spoil your ball game.

"I am glad I took up baseball as a profession," continued the year's outstanding rookie boxman, who spent several seasons in the minors before getting a chance in the big leagues. "It hasn't paid me much to date, but I believe my time has arrived. I feel I can pitch for several more seasons and hope that I may be able to make up for lost time."

Matured Freshman

Of course it isn't news any more, but in the short space of four months, Lou Fette has gained a lasting reputation in the big time. His future is established. A majority of rookie pitchers face their biggest test the second season, after the batters have measured their fast balls. But with Fette the story will be different. His long experience in the American Association sent him to the Bees with pitching head far more matured than the average freshman. He will be a better pitcher in 1938 than he is now.

Fette now has 16 victories, as compared with six defeats. He should pass the 20 level with ease and perhaps reach 22. At the end of the year his earned run average will rank with the best. In fact, many ball players insist Lou will lead the circuit in this respect. As the right-hander was the outstanding hurler in the minors in 1936, his career would read like fiction should he attain a similar height in the majors this year.

Beehive customers watched two well-pitched games yesterday. Paul Derringer of Cincinnati won the opener, 5 to 1, yielding only six hits. Tony Cuccinello's two-bagger in the fourth inning drove in Roy Johnson, who had singled, with the lone Boston run. The visitors batted Ira Hutchinson out of the box in the fifth inning. Guy Bush, his relief, pitched one-hit ball during the final 4⅔ innings. Ernie Lombardi was the big gun in the Cincinnati attack with three out of five.

Moore Hit Homer

Fette and Gene Moore stole the show in the second game. While Lou was scattering eight Cincinnati hits, walking no one and driving in a pair of runs, Moore smashed his thirteenth homer and a single in four tries, Gene's batting average, incidentally, has risen to an unofficial .294, giving him an 11-point lead over Cuccinello among the Bee regulars. Gene is laboring to finish in the .300 class and it looks as if he might do it.

The Red Sox won a six-inning game out in Chicago yesterday, 2 to 0. Bob Grove pitched and it was his second shutout in succession. The last time out Lefty had blanked the Tigers on three hits. Yesterday he was touched for five before rain halted proceedings. This morning the Sox were one game behind the third-place White Sox in the American League standing.

Today and tomorrow are open dates in Boston, the Red Sox arriving home some time tomorrow to prepare for a week-end series with the Athletics. A doubleheader opens the series on Saturday, with a single following on Sunday. On Monday, the Senators come to Fenway for a doubleheader.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	81	38	.681
Detroit	70	50	.583
Chicago	69	54	.561
Boston	65	52	.556
Cleveland	60	58	.508
Washington	55	62	.470
Philadelphia	38	80	.322
St. Louis	36	82	.317

Results Sept. 1
Cleveland 4, New York 2.
Boston 2, Chicago 0 (six innings).
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 2.
Washington 8, Detroit 2.

Amusements

BOSTON

SEATS NOW ON SALE!
FOR THE PULITZER PRIZE WINNER
SAM. H. HARRIS presents
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
PLYMOUTH—BEG. NEXT MON. NIGHT
Evgs. 50c to $2.75 Pop. Mat. Thurs.
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS

AIR-CONDITIONED
UNIVERSITY
HARVARD SQ.
NOW PLAYING—Freddie Bartholomew
"CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS"
Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue
Next Sunday and Tuesday
"Emperor's Candlesticks"

Title Defender

By a Staff Photographer
Alice Belanger, United Shoe M. A. A.
Competing in Massachusetts Junior Girls' Golf Championship at the Weston Golf Club

Terry Signs New Five-Year Paper To Pilot Giants

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Win or lose in his current bid to pilot the New York Giants to their third national league pennant in five seasons, Memphis Bill Terry will be baseball's highest-paid manager, in 1938. He will be, that is, unless his neighboring rival, Joe McCarthy of the world champion yankees, gets his stipend substantially increased as a reward for present and pending accomplishments.

McCarthy now is getting $35,000 a year to Terry's $27,500, but under the terms of a new five-year contract, effective next season, the pilot of the Giants will, it is believed, be paid $40,000 annually.

The only managerial salaries believed to have topped this amount were those paid to Connie Mack of the Athletics and Terry's predecessor, John J. McGraw, at the height of boom times. Tops for a player was Babe Ruth's $80,000.

Under his new contract, which displaces a five-year document that had one more year to run, Terry will become general manager of the Giants, besides continuing to direct the club on the field.

Eastern All-Stars Face 'Meehans' in Practice

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Sept. 2 (AP)—The all-star team of eastern college football players will get its first scrimmage experience against outside competition this afternoon, against Chick Meehan's Manhattan College squad.

The players, who will meet the New York Giants of the National Football League on Sept. 8 will get plenty of work. Coach Andy Kerr, Colgate's maestro of the hipper-dipper attack, and Meehan plan a scrum of two hours or more, far longer than any of the three light scrimmages the collegians have held among themselves.

Kerr sent the squad through two drills yesterday although the thermometer was close to 90 degrees during the afternoon. Running plays were stressed in the morning session, while passing, with Mickey Kobroskey of Trinity and Stuart Smith of Bucknell as the tossers, took up most of the afternoon drill.

Governor's Regatta

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 2 (AP)—Sailboats representing almost a score of yacht clubs awaited the starting gun today to begin three days of racing which will bring to a close competition in the first annual Governor's regatta.

More than 100 boats are entered, ranging from tiny Cape Cod baby knockabouts to cruising vessels able to weather ocean voyages. The races are scheduled to start early in the afternoon, the smaller craft competing in the harbor and the larger classes several miles offshore.

The sailboats will race again tomorrow and Sunday, remaining idle Saturday when a program of land, sea and air spectacles is planned in honor of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

The regatta was turned over yesterday to rowing events, featured by a two-mile race between three crews using whaling boats which are now museum pieces but which once brought fame to this old whaling port.

A Groton crew pulled across the finish line a bare half length ahead of a New Bedford (Mass.) boat manned by six Portuguese sailors all of whom were descendants of whalers. New London was a close third.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	72	47	.605
Chicago	73	48	.603
St. Louis	65	55	.542
Pittsburgh	62	59	.513
Boston	59	63	.484
Philadelphia	53	68	.438
Brooklyn	49	69	.415
Cincinnati	47	70	.402

Results Sept. 1
New York 7, St. Louis 3.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 5, Boston 1.
Boston 4, Cincinnati 1.

Ranger Certain Of Marblehead Yacht Trophy

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Sept. 2 (AP)—T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II and Frederick Segrist's Endeavour I made their last racing appearances of the season in American waters today, before their return to England.

The two British sloops will be towed to Bristol, R. I., soon after today's final race for the town of Marblehead Trophy, there to be fitted out with a sea rig for the eastward voyage.

Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee and Chandler Hovey's Rainbow were to remain in Massachusetts waters, but Harold S. Vanderbilt's consistently victorious Ranger was to return to Bristol, thus parting the five J boats which have raced the same waters since early summer.

Ranger needed only to start today in the fifth and last race of the Marblehead series to capture the town of Marblehead's silver bowl. She held 24 points before the race, to Endeavour II's 18.

Even if Endeavour II should come home first and take the six points awarded the winner, the English boat could only tie Ranger, provided the Vanderbilt entry could not start. If Ranger starts, however, the one point automatically awarded a sloop for crossing the line would put the American entry beyond reach.

Ranger virtually clinched the trophy yesterday by winning one of the closest races of the season, a listless 12-mile drifting contest, shortened from a scheduled 28 miles. She finished less than two minutes ahead of Rainbow to gain her twenty-seventh victory of the season, against two defeats.

Paul Stagg Loses Four Players at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2 (AP)—Already faced with the task of whipping together a varsity football eleven good enough to mingle with Harvard, Dartmouth, Rutgers, St. Anselm's and others of that ilk, Paul Stagg, new coach at Springfield College, received another setback yesterday when the dean informed him that Capt.-Elect Herman Frey, a fullback; Bat Nelsn, a quarterback Joe Kiernan, a tackle, and Bud Ostrom, a center, had been dropped from the college.

Stagg and his chief assistant, W. E. "Manny" Mansfield of Winchester, have taken up residences in town and are awaiting the start of the pre-season practice, due to commence on Sept. 10. Invitations to report have been dispatched to 65 prospective candidates. Springfield's first game is with East Stroudsburg Teachers' College here on Saturday, the 25th. The Maroons play Harvard at Boston the following week.

American Legion Nines Resume Title Series

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2 (AP)—"Iron man" Sidney Crochet was assigned the task today of attempting to even the score for New Orleans in the American Legion's "little world series" against East Lynn, Mass.

Crochet, who held the eastern sandlot baseball champions scoreless for four innings Tuesday night before the second game was rained out, was given the nod by Coach Stanley Dobard.

Either George Mara, who hurled for East Lynn against Crochet, or Ray Bessom, who downed the southerners 12 to 1 in the initial game Monday night, will get the mound assignment for East Lynn.

Red Sox Purchase Infielder

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 2 (AP)—Herb Brett, manager of the Danville Bi-State League Baseball Club, announced today Albert Signaigo, third baseman, has been purchased outright by the Boston Red Sox. He has been instructed to report to the Canton, Ohio, club in the Middle Atlantic League next spring.

Alice Belanger To Defend Title Against Miss Ogg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTON, Sept. 2—Margaret Ogg, Worcester girl and daughter of the golf professional, Willie Ogg, will meet the defending state junior girl champion, Alice Belanger, on the Weston Golf Club course here tomorrow for title honors.

Miss Ogg and the defending champion reached the final here today when the former defeated Marion Carroll of Oakley, 1 up, and Miss Belanger eliminated Barbara Swenson, Charles River, 4 and 3.

Not until today has Miss Belanger played the golf expected. She flashed brilliantly at the start this morning, taking five of the first six holes. Miss Swenson then rallied, taking the 7th and 8th, but lost the 9th to reach to turn four down. The Charles River girl made her final bid in winning the 10th and 11th and then faded to the superior play of the champion.

In the other semifinal the Worcester girl needed all the schooling of her famous dad to ward off the efforts of Miss Carroll. The match reached the 10th hole before Miss Ogg took a lead and then had no little trouble retaining the margin. Miss Carroll made a desperate attempt to even the match on the 18th hole, and sent it to an extra hole.

Pennant Races At a Glance

By the Associated Press

Swapping positions for the third day in a row, the Giants today were two percentage points up on the Cubs in their neck-and-neck race for the National League flag. In the won-and-lost records they are practically all even, the Cubs have played two more games than the Terrymen, and have won one more and lost one more.

The standing of the leaders:

	Won	Lost	Pct	Games Behind	Games to Play
New York	73	47	.608	...	35
Chicago	73	48	.603	...	31
St. Louis	65	55	.542	7½	34

Despite their defeat yesterday, the Yankees retained their eleven-game margin over Detroit in the American League. Losses for both the Tigers and the White Sox kept their duel for second place unchanged.

The standing of the leaders:

	Won	Lost	P.C.	Games Behind	Games to Play
New York	80	48	.678	...	38
Detroit	70	50	.583	11	34
Chicago	69	54	.561	13½	31

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Football All-Stars tied Detroit Lions, 7-7, before 76,361 at Chicago; U. S. Walker Cup team won two, halved two scotch foursomes against British.

Three Years Ago

Mel Harder, Cleveland, blanked Detroit with two hits, 1 to 0.

Five Years Ago

U. S. won third straight Walker Cup, 8-1; New Orleans took American Legion baseball title.

Yates Leads Western Golf Field; Lowery Tops Bay Staters With 149

By a Staff Photographer
Eddie Lowery

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2 (AP)—The western amateur golf championship, pronounced with a decided southern accent in the qualifying play, swung into match play today.

Facing the field of 64 survivors were Charles Yates of Atlanta, who walked off with medalist honors yesterday; and Paul Leslie, Louisiana State, defending champion, who did not have to qualify.

Yates took the Los Angeles country club course apart yesterday as he fired a sizzling 67.

This was four under par, which with his sub-par 70 of the opening day, gave him a five stroke bulge on perfect figures and a lead of four strokes over Bob Servis, former amateur champion of Ohio. The rugged Dayton youth was the only other player in the field of 134, who could beat standard figures for 36 holes.

Servis put a 69 yesterday to his 72 on the opening day for 141. Wilford Wehrle, Racine, Wis., was third with 143. So intense was the competition at the end, 18 players with cards of 154 had to play off for the last two spots in the bracket.

Closely contested matches were in store, with the promise that a number of the nation's best players would be among the missing tonight after two rounds of play had reduced the field to 1.

Yates, heading the lower bracket as a result of the numerical draw, drew a hard match-play opponent in Tommy Goodwin of New York, although 17 strokes separated them in the medal play.

Leslie's opponent was to be selected from the dozen who still were deadlocked at 154 when darkness halted the playoff at the second tee.

Chick Evans, Chicago, eight times a winner of this crown, faced Allan Ellis of Boston and Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., runner up in the national championship last week, drew Claire Goodwin of Oakland, Calif.

Another torrid match was in prospect between Bob Fraser, Omaha, Neb., runnerup last year, and Frank Strafaci, Brooklyn. Bruce McCormick, Los Angeles, national public links champion, went out against his own club mate, Pete Watts.

E. E. Lowery of Newton Center, Mass., led competitors from his state yesterday with 73—76—149. Joe Lynch, Boston, former New England champion, posted a 77 with his first-round 73 for 150. Back of him came other Bostonians; Jesse Guilford, with 74—77—151; Eddie Martin, 78—73—151; Allan V. Ellis, 75—76—151, and Leo Martin, 77—76—153.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Gottfried von Cramm not only will add a lot of tone to the national singles tennis championships at Forest Hills, but he's liable to win the singles. . . . If not, why is Don Budge no better than an even choice?

* * *

Lou Gehrig, the iron man of the Yankees, picked up two checks this week, but sent both back . . . Lou lectured as a "professor" at Columbia University's baseball school and was rewarded with a check . . . He returned it, saying he was a Columbia man and happy to appear gratis . . . Lou received another check from his radio sponsor for the broadcast on which the slugger pulled his well-known "boner" by naming the wrong breakfast food . . . He returned this one, also . . . The sponsor returned the check with a letter saying every ball player is entitled to three strikes—so this time Lou banked it . . . Bill Terry's new Giant contract puts him ahead of Mickey Cochrane in the managerial salary race.

Coaches Miles Creighton and Phil Handler of the Chicago football Cardinals are going strong for Southwest Conference material this year . . . Eleven stars from that territory are getting trials . . . Lou Gehrig has hit 20 homers with the bases filled—five this season.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A Splendid Victory

While there were many things which happened in the United States lawn tennis doubles championship tournament which came to a close on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club Tuesday afternoon, nothing took place which had greater appeal to followers of international tennis than the splendid victory which Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Henner Henkel of Germany won when they took the championship from J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako of California, holders of the title in 1936 and decided favorites to keep the honor. It was the third time this year that these two teams which are conceded to be the best men's amateur doubles combinations in the world, had met and it was the first victory for the men from across the Atlantic Ocean. Both in the Davis Cup interzone final and the all-England championship final at Wimbledon, they had fallen before the American pair.

Staff Photo
Henner Henkel

Under Considerable of a Handicap

When the American doubles started, it was figured that these two teams would again meet in the final round; but due to the fact that it was the first time the German pair had ever visited this country, that they were playing with a ball which they had never used before and were playing before a gathering which naturally leaned toward their opponents, it was believed that they would be under too great a handicap. Perhaps they were handicapped, but if they were, the handicap was not enough to keep the visitors from turning in a class of tennis which was good enough to reverse the decisions of their two previous battles. That the Americans did not play as good tennis, as a team, as they did in the previous meetings should not cause surprise, as both of the players have been under tremendous pressure ever since last June, when they faced Germany at Wimbledon, and it is only natural that there should have been a letdown in their game. Even at that the match produced the best doubles of the tournament.

Henkel Coming Fast

The real feature of the Longwood match was the splendid exhibition of tennis given by Henkel. His stroking was of the highest order. It was better than he had ever shown before in the opinion of those who saw him play at Wimbledon as well as Longwood. He was really the chief factor in giving his team the U. S. championship. With another year of experience back of him, he will not only be a much more valuable partner to von Cramm in doubles; but his singles play will entitle him to higher rank among the world's first ten players. Few players from abroad have made such a favorable impression on American tennis fans as did these two young Germans at Longwood and when they defend their championship in 1938, they will not only receive a warm welcome; but they will be favored to retain the title, something which has been done by a foreign team only once before.

Fourth Visit Abroad

Another reason why the Germans are entitled to great credit this year is the fact that it is only the fourth time this title has gone abroad since its inception in 1900. The first time was in 1902 when those two great players from Great Britain—Reginald F. and Hugh L. Doherty—won the trophy and they repeated the next year. It was not until 1919 that the title again left the country. That time it was Norman E. Brookes and Gerald L. Patterson of Australia who won from no less a strong combination than William T. Tilden 2d. and Vincent Richards. With the strong friendship which exists between Budge and Mako, it is practically certain that they will continue as a doubles team and strive to win the title back in 1938 and, when you consider the fact that they won two of the three matches they played against von Cramm and Henkel this year, the balance appears to be in their favor. But unless something most unexpected happens, the German team will show greater improvement next year than the American and that is what is going to count when the 1938 titles are awarded.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Tingwall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The U. S. Singles Tournament

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 2—As the play for the United States national singles lawn tennis championships starts today at the West Side Tennis Club courts, players and officials interested in the Davis Cup situation are watching closely to see what are the prospects for the coming season.

One of the chief topics for consideration arises from the results of the national doubles at Longwood, Mass., and many are inclined to think that the victory of the German pair over the Wimbledon winners may prove to be a real blessing in disguise, instead of the setback which it seemed to be at first. There is no doubt that Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and his partner, Henner Henkel, are at the present time decidedly superior to even the best of our teams, but the optimists say that this is merely as they are constituted at present, and that with a little judicious winnowing of the high-class material of the United States several pairs may be developed that will be a great improvement on our present pairs.

May Eliminate Mako

Naturally, the topic of J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako comes first and foremost for consideration. In their performances at Longwood, the opinion was freely expressed that Budge, in insisting that Mako, and only Mako, should team with him, was really paving the way for the elimination of the latter from the Davis Cup squad of next year. Budge will have plenty to do in singles, it is argued, and with Robert L. Riggs already parted from his doubles partner of a year ago, Wayne Sabin, these two are now regarded as our leading hope to hold down the singles positions, with a possibility that even if we should lose the doubles, they will be able to defend the trophy, provided that a team of two others can be assembled which will give the Germans, the Australians or the British, whichever comes through to the challenge round, sufficient work to handicap them if they also have to play singles and doubles, so that the last two singles matches will find them below form.

Now there is plenty of first-class, experienced doubles material in sight, and under the tutelage of such expert coaches in doubles as Vincent Richards and George M. Lott, both of them famous as doubles players themselves, and with the veteran John W. Van Ryn, also one of the finest doubles players of the United States, on hand to fill in in case of emergency, surely, it is argued, a team or two can be organized and drilled adequately to fill in, without using either Budge or Riggs at all. Even if one of these should be found below standard in singles, Frank A. Parker, next in order, is definitely a better singles player than a doubles combination candidate, so that a new deal all round is naturally more advisable than any attempt to overwork singles players by forcing them to double up.

Youngsters Should Combine

Under these circumstances, it is distinctly to the advantage of Mako, Wayne Sabin, Joseph Hunt, Norbert Burgess, the new star whose brilliant rise this season brought him close to the position held so many years by Van Ryn and R. Norris Williams 2d, as the outstanding doubles player of the United States, and other promising youngsters of the Junior Davis Cup squad, to look around now for partners who can fit in with them easily, and develop together as doubles teams, on an all-continent basis, rather than neighborhood basis.

Burgess was distinctly handicapped by his Chicago partner, Norman Bickel, in their play in the various tournaments, while the others mentioned need more definite instruction, such as Richards and Lott can give them, before they can work in with their present partners, though Hunt is already equipped with a partner in Van Ryn who might easily prove a valuable factor as they learn to co-operate more completely. Combinations of Mako and Sabin, Burgess and Gardner Mulloy, another of the Davis Cup possibilities who is approaching stardom.

Guernsey Improving

Frank Guernsey is another player whose rapid rise this season will bring him close to consideration. He might be the very person to fit in well with Bitsy Grant, a neighbor in the southern association, who failed to combine with any success with Sabin. In fact they might develop into a team of real stardom. This would leave Budge, Riggs and Parker all free for use in singles, and here also Frank X. Shields might be regarded with approval. His play at Rye, before his work called him back to Hollywood, placed him definitely as greatly improved over his former play, though lacking the finish that only more persistent play can give.

The new regulation of the U. S. L. T. A in regard to seeding, which automatically places the leading foreign selection in the opposite half from the first American, proved extremely effective in its first application in the National singles championship, as von Cramm will meet in turn, according to the arrangement Grant, Riggs and Budge, while Henkel will have Van Ryn and Parker to hurdle before he meets Budge. These tests should prove beyond question just what chances we have, and also should play an important part in determining who would be the best selection for the team next summer.

A study of the quarters indicates a hard task for all but the pick of the candidates, and they also will know considerable testing almost from the eary rounds. The first quarter is mostly byes, containing only two first-round matches, with Budge and Petra, and Hunt and Yamagishi, the seeded pairs in each eighth. Mulloy is in the upper section, with Gerin Cameron and Owen Anderson with the second pair.

The Second Quarter

Parker and Henkel, Van Ryn, Nishimura, with the Englishman, Jones, are seeded in the second quarter, with Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. and Gregory Mangin, whose weak performances so far this season pushed them out of the seeded list, likely to break through if they can overcome the handicaps they had in previous tournaments.

Riggs and Nakano, in the upper section, and John McDiarmid, Ross Wilson, the Canadian, and Charles Hare, second player for England in the Davis Cup challenge round, further down are seeded in the third quarter, with Mako, Henry Culley, and Fritz Mercur, who will be Hare's first opponent, also possibilities.

The final quarter is also mostly composed of byes, with Grant and Brugnon and J. Hal Surface and von Cramm leading the sections. Deloford, the British newcomer, will test out Grant in the first round, with Burgess and his service, Guernsey and Sabin, in the upper section, while Don McNeill appears best of the group below. Guernsey and Sabin are first opponents in the second round, while young Alfred Jarvis, the tall youngster from Williams, will be the first opponent of the German star.

Riflemen Face Most Difficult Test—Long Range

CAMP PERRY, Ohio., Sept. 2 (AP)—The cream of the nation's marksmen battled on the difficult 1000-yard range today for first place in the president's match—feature event of the national rifle matches here.

The first two stages, at 200 yards standing and 600 yards prone, were fired yesterday with 1916 sharp shooters participating, the largest entry on record.

Many high scores were reported in the first two stages but the tricky 1000-yard stage where mirage, light, and wind play important parts in the final results, was expected to narrow the field materially.

The Detroit police team set a new world's record yesterday in winning the interstate and inter-service revolver five man team match with a score of 1400 out of a possible 1500. The Delaware and Hudson police railway team finished second with 1394 and the United States border patrol pistol team No. 2 third, with 1385.

Hansford H. Wagner, of the U. S. Infantry, Fort Snelling, Minn., captured the Wimbledon Cup match on the 1000 range with a possible 100 and 18 "V's." Harold Williams, U. S. coast guard of Stapleton, N. Y., headed five competitors who followed with possible scores of 100 and 17 "V's." There were 1820 entries exceeding last year's record of 1594.

Other winners:

Randle Trophy Two Man Team—V. J. Tieffenbrumm and Earl Mercier, East Alton, Ill., first; William F. Schweitzer, Hillside, N. J., and T. J. Samsoe, Perth Amboy, N. J., second and Eric Johnson, Hamden, Conn., and Tom Lewis, St. Albens, N. Y., third.

Fifty-Meter Doubles—W. N. Woodring and G. Brown, East Alton, Ill., first; F. O. Kuhn, Bridgeport, Conn., and Lew Bulgrim, Owens, Wis., second; Sam Moore, West Orange, N. J., and H. O. Allyn, Springfield, Mass., third.

Curran Is New England Junior Golf Champion

WAYLAND, Mass., Sept. 2 (AP)—Leonard Curran, of Sandy Burr, yesterday won the New England junior golf championship by defeating Bob Adams, of Stony Brae, 3 and 2, in the final at the Sandy Burr club here.

It was the third attempt for Curran, who was eliminated in the early rounds of previous tournaments, and he made good by shooting the first nine in 38, to stand all even, and then coming home in one under par for the last seven holes.

Adams gained the final by defeating Warren Tibbetts, Manchester, N. H., 2 and 1 in the morning semi-finals, while Curran turned back Johnny McNiff, of Salem, the Massachusetts junior champion, 4 and 3.

Track Meet at Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2—Brown will be host to the fifty-second New England Intercollegiate track and field meet in May, 1938, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics, announced today. The meet was first held on Brown Field, Providence, in 1932, and the fiftieth anniversary meet was staged here in 1936. The meet has been previously held at Hartford, Worcester, Springfield, Brookline, Boston, Brunswick, Lewiston, Portland and Providence. Rhode Island State College from Kingston, R. I., winner of its first title last spring, will be making a defense of its own title before the home crowd next spring.

Collegians Top The Pros With Baugh Starring

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (AP)—Samuel Adrian Baugh—"Slingin' Sam" of Texas Christian University—is all the football player anybody ever said he was, as the professional champion Green Bay Packers will arise en mass to attest.

The Packers had heard about Baugh, but they had to wait until last night at Soldier Field, with a thrilled throng of 88,500 fans looking on to get it first hand. They became the first professional team to take a beating from an All-Star college aggregation, and it was Baugh who was the No. 1 hero of the Collegians' 6-to-0 triumph.

The former Texas Christian ace was expected to give Green Bay's Arnie Herber quite a battle at passing, but he wound up by outshining his professional rival at throwing the football when the blue chips were down, and did a lot of other things besides.

Early in the first period, Baugh, director of the battle plan laid out by Coach Charles E. (Gus) Dorais of the University of Detroit, head of the All-Star board of strategy, started the one successful thrust of the night, by a quick kick over the Packer goal line. The return boot by Clarke Hinkle, the Packers' great fullback, went out of bounds on the Collegians' 48-yard line.

Baugh called two running plays, then electrified the huge crowd by uncorking the payoff pass of the game, a 20-yard shot to Gaynell Tinsley, Louisiana State's all American end. Tinsley caught the ball 28 yards from the Packer goal, executed a neat change of pace to leave Hank Bruder clawing air, and raced to the touchdown.

The professional champions tried everything in their bag of tricks to fight their way back to victory. With Herber firing passes and George Sauer and Joe Laws running with the ball, they outgained the Collegians in first downs, 17 to 8, and in total yardage, 343 to 185, but their best was a rousing 73-yard drive that fell three yards short of a touchdown in the second period.

In spite of his brilliance on the gridiron, no team in the pro league will have the use of Baugh's remarkable talents. Instead of playing the game for money he has signed a contract with the St. Louis Cardinals as an infielder, and will confine his football to coaching.

Skeet Shooters Start Three-Day Target Marathon

DETROIT, Sept. 2 (AP)—The skeet shooters, who, unlike their brothers, the trapshooters, fire away for trophies rather than cash awards, started the three-day 250-target all-gauge marathon, concluding event of the third national championships, today, at the Blue Rock Gun Club.

The first 100 targets will be shot today. Another 100 targets will be fired Friday and the final 50 targets will be shot Saturday.

The defending champion is 18-year-old Richard Shaughnessy, of Dedham, Mass., who won the all-gauge and junior titles last year as he led a cavalcade of youth into possession of seven national titles. Shaughnessy has not shot as well in this year's tournament as he did in 1936, and it will be a distinct surprise if he retains his all-gauge crown.

The veterans continued their return to skeet's throne room Wednesday, when Frank R. Kelly of West Orange, N. J., won the 20-gauge championship. Kelly, named captain of the 1936 all-American skeet team although he had never won a national title, had to break 25 straight in a shootoff with Jackie Horton, national junior champion of Edgewood, R. I., and Carl L. Schweinler, also of West Orange, N. J.

Each gunner broke 99 straight in the regulation event. In the shootoff, Kelly broke 25 straight, while his foes dropped a target each. In a shootoff for second place, Horton broke 26 in a row to win.

Today's extra 25-target competition was the second for Kelly in two days. On Tuesday he tied Don Sperry of Flint, Mich., in the sub-small gauge event with 95, a new record, only to lose by a target in the shootoff. Sperry also won the small gauge when he trimmed Henry B. Joy of Detroit and Grant Ilseng of Los Angeles in 25 extra targets.

The Young Folks' Page

—A Thursday Page—

Brownie, the Circus Pony

An Alice All By Herself Story

Part One

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Once a summer the circus came to Damariscotta, Maine, and pitched its tent in Long's field above the river. It was a small circus, "like a big family," the circus people always said, but there were two elephants, and trained ponies, acrobats and a little Wild West show, with a young man in a big hat who could lassoo a running horse, or shoot cards out of his wife's hand.

This year there was an Indian family, too. Alice had seen their pictures, all in buckskin and feathers, and a little boy and girl who did Indian dances, though they looked younger than she was.

Alice and Marcia talked for a week about the Indian children. Marcia was sure that they could talk English like anyone else, but Alice said that until she heard them for herself she would believe that they spoke in the Indian language and made mysterious signs.

It was just the time for blueberries, which next to wild strawberry time, is almost the nicest of the summer. Marcia and Alice could talk and talk as they gathered blueberries on the hillsides overlooking the town. They both hated gathering peas or beans, but there was something lovely and wild about blueberries. You could eat as many as you liked, for one thing, and then there were the smells of sweet fern and sunny dry earth, and the wind, and the town lying in a hollow below you, with the great river flowing through it, and best of all there was excitement.

Sunny Hillslopes

You knew where the peas or beans were going to be, but no one had planted blueberries. They grew here, they grew there; sometimes a bush would have scarcely a berry on it; then another would be so full of them that the children had only to run their hands down the twigs to fill them with dark blue fruit.

Nothing seemed quite real from the sunny hillslopes. Sometimes the air moved up and down in the heat; sometimes Alice would think so hard about things that they would seem to come real and an acrobat all in white tights and spangles would seem standing on one foot on the steeple of the Congregational church, or two elephants, with the second holding the other one's tail with his trunk, would march down the main street far below them.

Once the elephants seemed so real that Alice pointed them out to Marcia. But Marcia, of course, didn't see them and only thought that Alice was fooling. And Alice was, in a way; but in another way she wasn't.

The day of the circus was as warm and bright as all the other days had been. The first show didn't begin until three o'clock, but Alice and Marcia couldn't wait that long. They went over to Long's the moment they had finished their lunches. They wore their best ginghams and their hats. Their hair was freshly brushed, and yellow braids and brown braids shone in the sunlight. But the really important thing was that each had a new crinkly dollar bill in her pocketbook.

There were not many people near the tent so early in the afternoon, but the ponies were there with their master, four of them, tied to the fence, waiting for some one to ride them. Alice immediately liked the pony at the end of the line best. He was small, with pretty legs and hoofs and a white star on his forehead, but he drew back his ears along his neck and rolled his eyes at the children as they came near.

Nip and Tuck

"Brownie is a little cranky today," the owner of the ponies said. "You little girls had better try Nip and Tuck. They're always gentle and willing."

But as Alice rode Nip down the paddock and back again, she was still thinking of Brownie and his pretty, unhappy look.

"I know I could make friends with him," she said, as she and Marcia rode knee to knee on their second ride.

"With who?" said Marcia.

"Brownie," said Alice. "I loved him."

"Well, I love Tuck. Don't I, Tuck?" said Marcia, leaning forward to pat her pony's sturdy neck. Marcia was a wise little girl and always liked what she already had, but Alice's likings were like birds that settled down on any bough that pleased them. She patted Nip, too, but absent-mindedly, for she was imagining herself on Brownie, galloping very fast before a prairie fire, perhaps carrying a warning to people, too, that some enemy was planning to surprise them.

When Nip ambled to a halt at the rail, she looked up surprised.

"Let's get an ice-cream cone now," said Marcia.

"You get two and I'll stay here until you come back." Alice was standing near Brownie, but not looking at him.

"You look out, miss, that pony don't give you a nip," warned the man.

"Oh, he won't," answered Alice with assurance.

"Well, don't come hollering to me if he does," said the man rather disagreeably.

An Unsympathetic Rider

While Marcia was gone, Alice moved a little nearer Brownie and began saying quietly, "Good Brownie, there's a good horse. Good Brownie." She took care to make no sudden moves and she talked in a low, singsong voice. No one had ever told her to do these things, but she felt inside her that a horse would like to be treated that way.

Out of the corner of her eye she could see that Brownie's ears were pricking toward her, as though he were interested, but just then a big boy came, chose Brownie, and rode off. Alice watched. The pony was all right until the boy kicked him in the ribs, then he laid back his ears and bucked. The boy stuck on and kicked him harder. Brownie turned around and tried to bite his rider's leg, but by then the man in charge had run up, and hit his muzzle with a stick.

"Oh! poor Brownie," said Marcia, suddenly appearing out of nowhere with an ice cream cone in each hand.

Alice said nothing though she opened her mouth to speak and then shut it. She watched with angry eyes while the boy finished his ride, kicking triumphantly. Brownie's ears were back, his eyes were rolled till they showed their whites, but he trotted sulkily about the usual course, and then came to a sudden halt at the hitching post.

When the boy had gone away, Alice took the cone which Marcia was still holding for her, and began to eat it. It was melting so she ate fast, but absent-mindedly, her eyes still on Brownie.

By this time music had begun in the tent, and people were going in. The show would soon begin: no one was stopping to look at ponies when there were elephants somewhere, and trained monkeys, clowns and acrobats in tights. The ringmaster came to the entrance and began calling,

"Come in, ladies and gentlemen, the show will begin in five minutes. Come in, and get the best seats; the show will begin in a few minutes." Marcia tugged at Alice's arm.

"Come on, Alice, the show is going to begin!"

And the drums tugged, too, in their way saying, "Hurry up, hurry up, hurry up, Alice."

Keeping Brownie Company

But Alice shook her head, a little impatiently.

"You go in, Marcia," she said. "I'm going to stay out here with Brownie."

"But it won't be any fun all alone," said Marcia looking very disappointed.

"I'm sorry, Marcia, but I just can't."

Marcia and Alice had been best friends for a long time. So Marcia knew from Alice's voice that she would never change her mind. Alice was that way; usually she did whatever other people wanted, but once in a while she didn't. And this was one of those times.

Just then some of the other children in their class at the academy came by and Marcia asked if she might go along with them. Then Alice was left alone to finish her ice-cream cone and talk to Brownie.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

"You Go In, Marcia," Said Alice. "I'm Going to Stay Out Here With Brownie"—A Drawing by Marguerite de Angeli

The Boy Scouts' World Jamboree

When the Boy Scouts' Fifth World Jamboree closed after its stirring sessions at Bloemendael, Holland, this summer, it seemed to many of us who were there that the memories of the good times we had had would never fade.

From the moment we arrived at the Jamboree, even before we had set up our tents, it was a pleasure to be there.

The international camp fires were most interesting. They were conducted by the Dutch camp fire master, who spoke in both Dutch and English. Interpreters translated his words into French and German. An American might be sitting between a Frenchman and a Dutchman with an Englishman in front of him, and they would all attempt to sing the songs of the various nations.

The American Scouts were a smartly dressed group, all uniformed alike when they arrived. But by the end of the Jamboree one had to look twice to determine whether the Scout he saw was an American. An Egyptian fez, a Polish military cloak, a Dutch shirt, a pair of Scotch kilts, or a pair of wooden shoes were frequent additions to the conventional American uniform.

The New England contingent might often have been mistaken for a troop of Scotch laddies, so popular were kilts, plaid neckerchiefs and Scotch bonnets among them. The Scotch boys were especially anxious to obtain plaid lumber jackets, for they matched up well with their kilts.

Seldom did one see a Scout who was not wearing the Scout badges of several other nations as well as his own. Everyone seemed to have brought plenty of badges to exchange.

The last camp fire was one never to be forgotten. Cheers greeted the arrival of the Dutch camp chief and became louder and more enthusiastic when Lord Baden-Powell entered. When Prince Bernhard and Princess Juliana arrived unexpectedly, the cheers and shouts of the Scouts fairly burst all bounds. It was easy to see why the Prince and Princess have won the hearts of the Dutch people. They refused the seats offered them and, like the rest of us, seated themselves on the ground.

IRVING D. CARTER
Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 2, Brighton, England

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A Pail of Cool Water for an Old Friend

Film Fare of the Season

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Shirley Temple, who is familiar to everybody, goes to India in "Wee Willie Winkie" to stay for a time in an English army post at Khyber Pass. She is supposed to be the granddaughter of a gruff commandant, acted by C. Aubrey Smith. Her playmate is a Scottish sergeant, who gets her a uniform and teaches her the manual of arms. That part is done by Victor McLaglen, who towers comically over Shirley as the two of them march around the parade ground.

As it happens, the child had befriended a native chieftain, and when he escapes and trouble seems to be brewing she goes to him to straighten out the difficulty. There is some handsome photography and many of the scenes between Shirley and Mr. McLaglen are very amusing.

Bobby Breen, who has not been on the screen so long as Shirley Temple but who is popular as a boy singer, has the chief part in a picture appropriate to the end of the camping season, called "Make a Wish." It is about a boy who goes to camp in Maine and makes the acquaintance of a composer of operettas. The romance between the composer and the boy's widowed mother is not so important as the songs and the scenes in the camp.

Part of the story takes place after the chief characters have returned to the city and the operetta strikes a snag before it reaches the stage. Bobby helps in solving the problem and has a part in the first performance. Basil Rathbone, Marion Claire, Henry Armetta, Leon Errol and Donald Meek are in the cast.

There are no juvenile actors in "The Emperor's Candlesticks," a romantic spy story about Russian diplomacy before the Revolution. William Powell and Luise Rainer, both skillful players, are the opposing agents, who strive to get possession of a pair of candlesticks that have important papers hidden in them. Their adventures as they travel back and forth across Europe on the trail of the silver ornaments are not meant to be believable; they are merely rose-colored exploits in a world of theatrical make-believe. The photographers have done an excellent job with pictures of moving trains and other scenes on the Continent.

"It's All Yours," is another picture that is not to be taken seriously. It's a light, fluffy series of comic adventures about a rich man's secretary, who inherited his fortune and tried to share it with his nephew by persuading the nephew to fall in love with her. Francis Lederer, Madeline Carroll and Mischa Auer have the chief parts. It is not an important film but it is amusing.

(This guide appears on this page on the first Thursday of each month.)

In the Shadow of Fuji

A summer camp with a strongly international character was being held this summer on Lake Yamanaka, one of the five lakes which lie around the base of Japan's highest and most famous mountain, Fujiyama. More than a hundred boys between the ages of sixteen and nineteen from all the countries in the Pacific area, including Japan, China, America, the Philippines and Hawaii, will gather at the camp with a number of trained leaders and experts in boys' work.

There will be an active 10 days' program of athletics and land and water sports, with a climax in an ascent of Mount Fuji by night to see the sunrise from the summit. The ascent is strenuous, as it involves plowing through a good deal of gravel and lava, but is quite easy, from the mountaineering standpoint. This international camp is under the auspices of the World's Committee of the Y. M. C. A. at Geneva and is the fifth enterprise of its kind. The first camp was held at Unzen, a well-known resort in Kyushu, southernmost of Japan's larger islands, in 1929, and others were held in Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and Tsingtao, in China.

Response to this year's invitation has been unusually large and the number of applications exceeds the available accommodations. Besides spending ten days in the camp the boys will have the opportunity of visiting such well-known Japanese cities, old cultural centers and places of scenic beauty as Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nara, Nikko and the Hakone Lake District.

Animals' Welfare in England

It is too early to hear of all the activities that took place during Animals' Welfare Week in London this year, but from the National Council's Report just issued of what was done during the Week last year, one learns of many schemes inaugurated by school children as well as individual ideas worked out by boys and girls in their homes.

At one school in the south of England the youngest children were asked to illustrate one of a series of revised nursery rhymes in which kindness replaced tragedy. The next age group was to illustrate in a series of pictures the autobiography of some special animal; while the oldest children were asked either to draw a poster to advertise the Week or to write a poem about kindness to animals. The work was shown in an Exhibition, together with a collection of home-made inventions designed to add to the comfort of an animal or bird. At an elementary school, after listening to talks on kindness and the care of animals, the children were asked to write essays on the subject.

Another method of drawing attention to the Week was by entering an "Animals' Welfare" wagon in the city's May Day Parade which attracted the interest of thousands of people along the route.

In many towns animal films were shown; plays specially written for the occasion were performed, and limelight lectures on the story of "Grey Owl" were given. One center inaugurated an Exhibition of photographs, water colors, oil paintings, and pieces of sculpture, representing animals. Another center arranged for a parade of Shetland ponies, wearing saddle-cloths drawing attention to the aims of the Society.

A Pet Show, at which cats and dogs of all shapes, sizes and pedigrees—including those of no particular ancestry at all—competed for prizes, was held in a country town. The chief points were awarded, not only for the glossiest coat or best development, but for general condition and response, one of the rules being that the dog must be happy.

The National Council's activities extend to all kinds of animals and birds. In one north country town alone funds were raised during the Week for a Cats' Shelter, a Dogs' License Club, a Home of Rest for Donkeys and Ponies, a few needy goats, and even a rescued turkey!

Family 'Found'

Part Two

By Eleanore M. Jewett

"I'll tell you what let's do!" she said. "Gail, Martin, all of you, this will make a game out of it! Let's have a family pound! We'll ask Mother for a big laundry basket and keep it in the back hall and—and then, instead of our all scrapping as to who's to put away what, anybody who finds anything out of its proper place—after a decently fair time, of course—is to pick it up and put it in the pound—"

"And then what?" interrupted Michael.

"And then, in order to redeem our property from the pound, we'll have to pay two cents from our allowance!" Lucy finished eagerly.

"You mean if I leave my paper dolls on the floor they'll be put in the basket and I can't get them back again without paying two cents?"

"Exactly!" Lucy nodded.

"But I only get ten cents a week."

"Then you can only afford to leave five of your things about if you don't want to get into debt, and not any if you want the use of your spending money," said Martin.

"That's not such a bad idea, Sis," added Michael, "at least it has distinct possibilities."

"What shall we do with the money we collect in fines?" said Lucy, taking it for granted the plan was accepted. "We'll probably get lots of two centses—at the beginning especially."

"How about donating it to the school band?" suggested Michael; "they're collecting for a new bass drum, you know. Somebody fell on the old one and broke it."

Corralling Dad

"And you can drop the pennies in my new nickel bank!" added Gail generously.

"What's all this family conclave about?" demanded Father who, unnoticed by anybody, had just come into the room.

"O Daddy," cried Gail, flinging herself upon him in her usual tempestuous way, "Lucy's got a perfectly swell plan! We're going to have a family found and charge two cents for everything found in it, and the money's all going into a big bass drum!"

"What?" Daddy turned in bewilderment to the others.

"She means a family pound, not found," said Lucy, laughing. "You know, the place they take strayed dogs to."

"By gingo! I think found is a better name than pound for our proposition!" declared Michael, grinning and tweaking Gail's pig tails. "Let's call it the Family Found—and how about your being in on it, too, Dad? Then collections will be heavy and no doubt about it!"

The whole thing was then explained and discussed. Mother came in while they were talking about it and approved mightily. It was agreed that the whole family would play the game and a large laundry basket was fetched from the attic and established in the back hall closet for the stowage of all misplaced and left-about articles.

"We'll begin tomorrow," said Daddy, "and I'll tell you what I will do—beside paying my honorable fines which I somehow fancy will be heavy, the first morning that the family found — I beg pardon, the family found — is discovered to be entirely empty, I will—let me see—take you all to the circus in town, pink lemonade and ice cream cones included!"

A shout of approval went up and the Family Found was thereby instituted.

A Quick Success

It proved a success from the start. Not that the beginning of any day disclosed a completely empty basket even when the idea was freshest in everybody's thought. Something of somebody's always seemed to be left about, and usually the Found was full to overflowing. But at least there was never any more arguing as to who was to put away what, the only complaint being that things were whisked off sometimes before the owner had time to realize they were out of place. The house was immaculate. Mother declared she had never had so much free time on her hands, the contribution toward the school drum grew amazingly, and the Family Found bade fair to be a permanent institution.

There was, however, one moment when its fate hung in the balance! A great hub-bub and stir in the middle of the night and a masculine roar of disapproval woke Lucy, and when she peered out into the hall she found Daddy raging down stairs in his stocking feet. He had had an emergency call from the night editor and couldn't find his boots because they had been put into the Family Found!

Sometimes it seemed as if they never would achieve an empty basket, but at last there came an evening when Gail rushed back into the sitting room after a peep into the Family Found on her way to bed.

"Daddy! Mother! Everybody!" she cried, "the Found is empty! There's not one single thing of anybody's, even Daddy's, there to be redeemed. so if you'll only manage not to leave anything around tonight, we'll get our reward in the morning."

"Hooray!" shouted Michael. "Now kids, watch your step! They say the circus is the best ever, and it's only going to be in town one week more so it's now or never for us."

The next morning Gail was the first upon the scene, as usual. She raced downstairs before breakfast to have a look at the Family Found, and her scream of astonishment brought the rest of the family on the run.

"Oh—oh—oh!" she cried, "Lucy, Mother, all of you, come quick. Oh my goodness me. Oh dear, how wonderful."

"Whatever has got into that basket now!" exclaimed Lucy pushing her aside. Then she, too, shouted with surprise and excitement.

The boys came tumbling down after her and Daddy leaned over the banister wanting to know what it was all about.

"It's Lady Budge!" they shouted, all trying to talk at once. "She's got puppies, four of them, and if she didn't go and put them in the Family Found!"

Father laughed and hurried down to see. There sat Michael's Airedale with her newly born babies snuggled up to her. She thumped her tail apologetically yet proudly, while she licked first one then another.

They watched her in delighted silence for a moment.

"Well, all I can say is that this institution has been most appropriately named!" laughed Mother.

"I should say it has!" declared Michael. "Family Found! Martin, this time I think we've got to hand it to the ladies. The idea—Lucy's; the name—Gail's; and the final climax, Lady Budge's. Make a bow, you old grouch or I'll throw you to the clowns when we get to the circus!"

The End

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

On the 10c value of the new set of stamps just received from Venezuela is pictured, in dark green, a view of the Orinoco River delta showing native boats and water birds. This famous delta of the equally famous river begins about 120 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean waters.

The river itself rises in the Sierra Parima near the Brazilian frontier and follows a winding course of over 1500 miles before flowing into the ocean, opposite the island of Trinidad, through the delta of fifty mouths. The entire course of the river is within the limits of Venezuela except where it forms the boundary between Colombia and Venezuela.

Other values of the set picture women carrying cocoa pods, cattle grazing along the bank of a river, oxen plowing in the field and a Red Cross nurse holding a child, with workers' houses in the background.

The airmail group of stamps in this series picture a heron in flight over the bluffs of San Juan, a plane flying over the National Pantheon with the city in the foreground and mountains in the background, a plane over a coastline map of Venezuela, and a female figure with outstretched arms and a globe showing South America and the sun's rays.

Other Foreign Issues

Algeria has issued a series of four stamps commemorating the International Exposition at Paris. All stamps are of the same design. Lebanon also has honored the International Exposition with a series of eight airmail stamps the design of which shows a view of the Lebanon Pavilion at the Exposition.

Australia is preparing a set of three postage stamps to be issued on October 1st in connection with the sesquicentennial of the settlement of Australia at Sydney Cove, New South Wales, by Captain Phillips in 1788.

Brazil is expected to issue another stamp in the Esperanto text soon. This stamp will be in commemoration of Esperanto's 50th anniversary. The World Esperanto Congress this year was held in Warsaw, Poland, August 5-15.

British Honduras will soon issue a new pictorial set of stamps on which will be shown familiar scenes of the colony. The 1c value will show a Maya figure; the 2c, tapping red chicle; the 3c, a cohune palm; the 4c, local products; the 5c, grape fruit; the 10c, mahogany logs in the river; the 15c, Sergeant's Cay; the 25c, Dorey; the 50c, purple chicle industry; the $1, court house at Belize; the $2, natives cutting mahogany, and the $5, the coat of arms of the colony.

British Somaliland also announces a new set of stamps in preparation. There will be twelve values in the set, from the ½ anna to the 5 rupee. The ½, 1, 2 and 3 annas will show a black-headed sheep and a portrait of King George VI. The 4, 6, 8 and 12 annas will show the head of the greater Kudu as well as a portrait of King George VI. An outline map of the Somaliland Protectorate together with the King's portrait will appear on the rupee values.

Italy has issued a Child Welfare series of stamps consisting of ten values for postage and six values for airmail use. The designs show various poses of children, there being four designs for the regular postage set and two designs for the airmail set. Three new sets of stamps are also reported as being prepared by Italy, one to honor her famous men, Stradivari, Petrarch, Giotto, and others; one to depict the glories of the Italian empire, and a third to honor a "great" Roman.

Yugoslavia has announced the issuance of a souvenir miniature sheet of four stamps in honor of the "ZEFIR" Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Belgrade, September 12-19.

Latvia, in commemoration of the Latvian Liberty war, has issued a set of seven values showing views of different Liberty monuments in various Latvian towns. The 3s orange shows the monument at Rauna; the 5s light green, the ancient Lettish Warriors at horse; the 10s dark green, the Liberty monument at Jelgava; the 20s red, monument erected to the warriors in Valka; the 30s light blue, part of the monument at Iocava; the 35s dark blue, part of the Liberty monument at Riga and the 40s brown, the monument in Visagala erected to the Lettish Liberty hero, Colonel O. Kalpaks.

Luxemburg has issued a miniature sheet of two stamps for the National Stamp Exhibition at Dudelange. The design of the stamps shows a blast furnace in operation and the sheet is printed in reddish purple.

Nicaragua has recently issued two sets of airmails, one set of ten values picturing the presidential palace at Managua is to be used for interior service and the second set of seven values for exterior service.

Panama is planning to issue a special set of stamps sometime in November to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the Panama Fire Department. The present chief of the fire department, Juan Antonio Guizado as well as the former chiefs, Ricardo Arango, David H. Brandon, Florencio Arosemena and Jose Gabriel Duque will be honored on various values of both the postage and airmail sets. Included in the designs of the set will be depicted a scene of the Concordia fire, the "Knox" fire truck and the emblem of the fire department.

Poland has honored Marshal R. Smigley-Rydz on the new 25gr stamp printed in gray. A portrait of the marshal in uniform is shown in the design of the stamp.

United States

Announcement has been made by the Post Office Department that the design to be used for the three-cent Constitution commemorative stamp will be a replica of the painting, "Signing of the Constitution," by Junius Brutus Stearns. This painting is now in a private collection in New York City; 75,000,000 of these stamps have been ordered printed and the first day of sale will be at Philadelphia, Penna., on September 17, 1937.

Reading From Top to Bottom—New Lebanon Issue; Two Italian Child Welfare Stamps; Venezuelan Airmail Issue; Algerian Stamp; Venezuelan Airmail Stamp

STAMP WINDOW

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,320,000
Previous day 910,000
1937 vol. to date 240,231,720
1936 vol. to date 225,597,662

Numerous Stocks Drop Off Sharply In Active Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Enough buyers entered the stock market today to stem another sharp decline. The list got off to a bad start, with leaders dropping fractions to 3 or more points in active dealings. Extreme setbacks were shaded or converted into small advances in some instances near the final hour. In the downswing many issues landed in new low territory for the year or longer.

Principal volume was in the selling periods. The pace slowed appreciably on the comeback. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,250,000 shares.

While there were exceptions in the stock retreat, weakness was shown by steels, motors, farm implements, oils, coppers, rails and specialties.

J. I. Case dropped 7 points and Allied Chemical 5 at the worst. Prominent with lesser reversals were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Wheeling Steel, Crucible, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, Hudson Motors, International Harvester, Deere, Caterpillar Tractor, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Continental Oil, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, St. Joseph Lead, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pullman, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Rubber, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, American Locomotive, Allis Chalmers, du Pont, Loew's and Spiegel, Inc. Some of these did better later.

Resistant were Western Union, Southern Pacific, International Telephone, Zenith Radio, Pennsylvania and Southern Railway.

Signing of the sugar quota bill helped shares in this department. Advances were recorded for South Porto Rico, Fajardo, Manati preferred, American Crystal and Cuban-American. Sugar futures also exhibited strength.

Demand for Sugar Bonds

A buying flurry in loans of Cuban sugar companies enlivened the bond market briefly today, but it failed to stimulate the general corporate list, which remained depressed.

Demand for the sugar issues was inspired by President Roosevelt's signing of the long-debated quota bill, regarded in sugar circles as favorable to Cuban and territorial producers.

Manati Sugar 7½, Vertientes Sugar 7s and Camaguey Sugar 7s scored early gains of 1 to around 2 points. A drop of 4 points in certificates of Manati Sugar 7½s was attributed to technicalities involved in current reorganization plans.

The general run of corporate ratings continued to sag with the stock market. Governments also lacked spirit, working into losses of two thirty-seconds of a point in morning trading.

That paucity of buying rather than weight of offerings was the major factor in the trend was indicated by the general narrowness of declines. The movement was fractionally against obligations of Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Erie, Illinois Central, International Telephone, Southern Railway, New York Central, and International Hydro Electric.

The few issues pushing against the main trend included Utilities Power & Light 5s, up about 2, and Goodyear 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s, up fractions.

Cuban 5½s were a buoyant feature of the foreign list with an early rise of 2¾. Most other groups tended down within fractional limits.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—After an early slide, curb shares today showed a moderate tendency to rally.

The rebound lacked sufficient force to cancel all the morning declines and after mid-session the list moved quietly in mixed range.

Technicolor moved up fractionally as did Pitney Bowes and Niagara Hudson Power. Hudson Bay Mining was off 1 and New Jersey Zinc gave up about 1¼.

Brainerd Steel Files Common Stock Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A registration statement of the Brainerd Steel Corporation of Warren, Ohio, has been filed with the Securities Commission under the Securities Act of 1933 for 116,000 shares of common stock of $1 par value. Net proceeds will be used to pay bank loans and to finance machinery, equipment, plant additions and working capital. Underwriters for the issue are Distributors Group, Inc.

Thirty-five thousand of the shares will be offered by the issuer and 5200 shares by E. T. Sproul, president, through underwriters, first at $8.75 a share and later at the market; 33,000 shares have been optioned to the underwriter at $7 a share for resale; 11,000 shares have been optioned to Mr. Sproul and 1650 shares optioned to employees and directors at $7.

Gas Utility Customers Increase in Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Domestic customers served by manufactured gas and natural gas utilities increased 223,000 during the first six months of this year to a total of 15,787,500 on June 30, according to Paul Ryan, chief statistician of the American Gas Association.

This gain in customers is reflected in an increase of 22 per cent in the number of gas ranges sold in the country during the first half of 1937 over the like 1936 period. In the six months from January to June, 1937, sales of gas ranges totaled 823,000.

Revenues of manufactured and natural gas utilities aggregated $433,849,700 for the first six months of 1937, an increase of 4 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936. Revenues from industrial and commercial users increased 11.4 per cent, while revenues from domestic customers gained ½ per cent.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
85	64½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	67½	67½	67½	— ½
66	62¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	78	78	78	Sep 1
22⅝	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	10	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
39¾	22½	Adams-Millis (3)	1	25	25	25	— ¾
36	26	Addressograph (1.60)	2	31	30¾	31	—1
4¾	2	Advance Rumely	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
80½	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	10	67¾	66½	67	+ ¾
5½	3¼	Air-Way El Ap	7	3½	3½	3½	
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	2	11⅞	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Alexhany	20	3⅝	3¼	3½	
34½	29	Allegh pf xw	1	30	30	30	Aug27
49¾	39	Allegh pf 4.50 ww	1	38	38	38	—1
50	39	Allegh pf 4.50 ww	1	39	39	39	Sep 1
53½	39	Allen pr pf	1	39	39	39	Sep 1
45⅝	30½	Alleg Sil (1.20g)	4	33¼	33½	33½	+ ⅜
27⅞	17½	Allen Indust (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	—1¼
256½	215	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	8	234½	231	231	—4
17⅛	16½	Allied Kid (1a)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	— ¼
33½	30	Allied Mills (2g)	4	31½	31¼	31½	— ½
21⅞	13	Allied Stores (.30a)	77	17⅜	16½	16¾	— ⅝
85	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	78	78	78	Aug31
83½	67	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	41	81¼	80½	80⅞	—1¼
36⅜	21½	Alpha P Com (1)	*2	23½	22½	22½	Aug31
8⅞	4¼	Amal Leather	3	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
53¼	38¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	
114⅞	80	Amerada (3)	10	86⅝	85¾	86	—1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	91½	91¼	91½	
41⅝	30½	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	1	25	25	25	Sep 1
80⅝	57¼	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	2	57	56	56	—2
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	4	100¼	98¾	98¾	—1¾
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	159	159	159	Sep 1
71	42¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	17	41	39	40	—1⅝
104½	73	Am Car & Pdy pf (4g)	1	70½	70¼	70¼	—1¾
33¾	28	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	32	31½	30¼	31	— ½
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug25
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107½	107½	107½	Sep 1
23⅜	13¾	Am Colortype	3	14	13½	13½	— ½
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alcohol	3	23¾	23¼	23½	Sep 1
33¾	25	Am Crystl Sug (2¾g)	18	28	26½	26	+1
13½	5¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
17	10½	Am European	1	11	11	11	
13⅜	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	14	9⅜	7¼	7¼	
58½	37	Am & For P 5½ pf	9	47	46	46	Aug26
69¼	45	Am & For P 6% pf	2	45	44½	43½	—2¾
38⅞	18⅛	Am & For P 2 pf	9	19⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii 5S (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	Sep 1
11¼	8⅞	Am Hide & Leather	10	9⅝	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	5	43	42	43	Aug31
52⅜	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	44½	43⅜	44½	+ ⅝
4¾	2½	Am Ice	3	3	3⅜	3	+ ⅛
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	23½	23	23	— ⅛
17¾	12¼	Am International	5	13⅜	12⅞	12¾	— ⅜
58⅞	37	Am Locomotive	18	41⅜	39	41⅛	— ⅝
125	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	6	103	100	100	—3
29⅜	18⅝	Am M & Pdy (¾g)	10	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	7¾	Am M&Met (.60)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Sep 1
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	16	49¼	48	48⅛	— ⅛
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Aug25
16½	7	Am Power & Light	25	9⅝	9	9	
87⅝	49½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	10	60	57	58½	
72⅛	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	5	60⅝	49½	50⅝	+ ⅜
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	152	19	18¼	18⅝	—1 ¼
45¼	33⅝	Am Roll Mill (2)	63	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
101⅝	97	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	7	98½	98	98¼	— ⅛
36	26¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	27	26½	26⅝	—1⅛
29	22¼	Am Seating (¾g)	2	26½	26¾	26½	+ ⅛
105¾	79¾	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	54	86⅛	82⅞	83½	—3
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	139⅛	139⅛	139½	
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	54	54	54	
73¼	48½	Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	42	48⅛	45	45	—3⅛
26½	15	Am Stores (1½g)	2	15	15	15	
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	44½	44	44½	+ ½
143¾	123⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	123⅞	123⅛	123⅞	Aug31
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	Sep 1
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	32	165¾	165	165	— ⅛
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	4	77	77	77	— ½
99⅛	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	8	79½	78½	79	
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	Aug30
20⅛	11⅝	Am Type Founders	12	12¾	11¾	12	+ ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	42	17⅛	16¼	16⅝	— ¼
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	92	92	92	Aug28
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	17	9¼	9	9¼	
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	14	60½	59¾	60	—1¾
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	39	13½	12⅞	13	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	60	60	60	Sep 1
69½	47¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	162	53½	52¼	52¾	— ⅜
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	Aug20
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	3	20¼	20	20	— ¼
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	22	22	22	Aug30
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	6	6	6	— ¾
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	42½	41¾	41¾	— ¾
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Aug31
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	46	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	89	89	89	— ¾
126	96	Armour Il pf (7)	2	103⅜	103	103	Aug26
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	17	58½	57¼	57¼	—1¼
16¼	11	Arnold Const (⅞g)	2	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
17⅜	8½	Artloom	3	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
24¾	15⅝	Assd Dry Goods	16	17	16½	16½	— ½
101	82⅞	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	Aug24
150	107	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug27
57½	49⅝	Associates Invest (3)	1	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛	Sep 1
74¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	32	70¾	69⅞	69½	—1⅝
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	94½	94½	94½	Sep 1
55½	43⅛	Atl Coast Line	13	44	42½	43½	+ ⅜
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	16	16	16	Sep 1
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep 1
37	26⅛	Atl Refining (1)	27	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108	108	108	— ⅜
18½	14⅞	Atlas Corp (.80)	29	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
52⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	3	76½	73½	73½	Aug27
18¼	10¼	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	2	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
9½	5½	Austin Nichols	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	19	6	5⅞	6	

—B—

11¼	4½	Baldwin Loco	17	4⅞	4½	4¾	— ⅛
9½	4¾	Baldwin Loco asd	8	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
23¾	18½	Baldwin Loco ct wi	40	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	1	93	93	93	Aug23
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	Aug19
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	64	22⅞	22½	22⅝	— ½
47¾	26⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	1	27	27	27	
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	43	43	43	Sep 1
43⅜	25⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	14	27	25⅝	27	+ ⅜
32	22	Barker Bros	1	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	Aug31
35¼	20¾	Barnsdall (1)	49	21	20⅜	21	
20¼	13¾	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	24	23½	23½	Aug27
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Aug30
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
88⅛	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88½	88½	88½	Aug 4
30½	18	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	10	18½	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	9	21	20¾	20¾	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	4	54	53	53	—3¾
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	130	89¼	87	87½	—1⅞
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	*5	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅛
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	*1	114¼	114¼	114¼	
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	57⅜	57	57⅜	—4⅛
38	24	Black & Decker (1a)	3	26¾	26½	26¾	— ¼
29½	21¾	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	7	21¼	21¼	21½	— ⅛
49¾	27⅛	Boeing Airplane	38	30⅛	29¾	30⅜	+ ⅛
48⅜	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	7	45¼	44½	44¾	+ ⅛
25	23	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	23	23	23	—1⅜
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	10	23⅜	23	23	
50⅝	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	40	46⅜	44⅛	45¼	—1¾
15¾	8	Boston & Maine	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	2	2	2	Aug31
35⅜	26½	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	31	31	31	— ⅛
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	11	16½	16	16	
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1¼g)	23	42	41¼	41½	— ½
53½	41⅜	Briggs & St (2¾g)	*1	48	48	48	— ⅜
47	37¾	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	38⅝	38½	38½	+ ⅛
8	2¾	Bklyn & Queens T	11	3	3	3	
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	16	16	16	Aug31
53	18¼	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	22	18¼	17¼	17⅝	— ⅜
102¼	53	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	9	53	53	53	Sep 1
53¾	26¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	4	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	4	43½	43½	43½	Aug27
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	8	16½	16	16⅜	— ⅜
25¼	14⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	21	16½	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	22	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.30g)	4	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	4	32½	30	30	—2¼
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	8	52½	51½	51¼	—1¾
18⅜	15¼	Burlington Mills (1)	1	16	16	16	Aug31
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	14	27	26½	26¾	— ¾
11¾	4⅛	Bush Terminal	2	5	5	5	
100	85	Bush Term 7% deb	1	16⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	18	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅜
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅝
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
33¾	17⅝	Byers Co	1	19	19	19	— ¾
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ¼

—C—

48¼	33¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	34½	34	34	—1
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 1
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	21	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	27	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	6	29	27½	27½	—2⅜
38½	21¼	Can Dry Ginger Ale	27	21½	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
17½	11	Canadian Pacific	32	11	10⅞	11	
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	44	44	44	Aug27
18½	13¼	Cap Adm A (⅛g)	5	13	13	13	— ½
35¾	30	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Sep 1
9½	6½	Carriers & G (.30g)	2	6½	6½	6½	
191¾	138	Case (J I)	14	160	155	157¾	—4¼
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (2)	17	90¼	89	89	—2
106¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 1
41¾	26¾	Celanese (1½g)	53	34⅜	33½	34⅜	— ¼
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Aug31
48⅜	36½	Celotex (.80g)	1	38¾	38½	38½	Sep 1
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	4	32	32	32	+1¼
12⅝	6⅝	Cent Pdy	14	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
41⅜	18	Cent RR NJ	3	20½	19⅛	19⅛	Sep 1
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	4	13¾	13	13½	+1
14½	8½	Century Ribbn M (.30g)	4	9½	9½	9½	Aug14
26⅝	9⅜	Cerro de Pasco (4)	8	67	65	65	—3½
23¾	11⅛	Certain-teed	12	12¼	11¾	12	— ⅛
33¼	25½	Champ Pap & P (2)	8	30	29½	30	—1¼
48	14¼	Checker Cab	1	16	16	16	— ¾
68⅞	46¼	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	23	48½	45½	45½	— ¾
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	+1¼
90½	61¼	Ches Corp (3)	2	61	60	61	— ¼
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	3	3½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
13½	6¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Chi & N W	17	3½	3	3¼	+ ⅛
19½	9¼	Chi & N W pf	2	10⅜	10	10	Sep 1
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	3	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
18¼	7¾	Chi Gt West pf	5	8	8	8	+ ¼
32	21	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	7	23¾	22½	23½	— ¾
3¼	1¾	Chi M St P & P	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7¾	3¼	Chi M St P & P rf	21	3¼	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	6	23½	22	22½	+ ½
45	35	Chi Pneu T pf (2)	7	44	42¾	44	— ⅛
3¾	2	Chi Rk Is & P	4	2	2	2	
8¾	3⅝	C R I & P 5% pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Aug30
10⅛	4⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
37½	13	Chi Yell Cab (1¾g)	1	13	13	13	Aug26
23½	13¾	Chick Cot Oil	4	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	9	Childs Co	5	9¼	9	9	Sep 1
135¼	94	Chrysler (7g)	142	106⅝	104½	105¾	— ¾
21¾	17½	City Ice & F (2)	3	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
10⅝	9⅝	City Stores	4	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	
48	33¼	Clark Equip't (1.20g)	7	43⅛	41⅝	42⅜	+ ⅝
48½	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	3	41	41	41	— ½
39¾	23¾	Cleets Peabody (1)	10	24⅞	23¼	24	—1
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	4	163½	161½	163½	+1
93	86½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	88¾	88½	88½	Aug30
152¾	143¾	Colgate-Palm pf (½)	13	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug31
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (4g)	16	47⅞	47¼	47⅜	— ⅛
51⅜	31	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	39	39	39	—2
32	25⅞	Columb B S A (1.60g)	3	29½	28¾	29⅛	—1⅛
31½	25¾	Columb B S B (1.60g)	2	25⅞	25¾	26¼	—1⅛
20⅞	10	Colum G&E (.20g)	86	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	1	92⅝	92¾	93¼	— ⅛
30½	24	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
46⅛	38½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
125¾	111	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	115	114⅞	115	—1⅛
69¼	56⅜	Coml Credit (4a)	25	61¾	61	61½	— ⅛
114	100	Coml Credit pf (4½)	1	105½	105½	105½	Aug31
80½	60	Coml Invest Tr (4)	10	59½	59¼	59¾	— ¼
120	103⅞	Coml I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	108	108	108	Aug24
31¼	13	Coml Solv (.60)	25	13½	13	13	
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	1	3⅞	3½	3½	
78⅝	48	Comwith & So pf (3)	1	51	51	51	—1
19¾	11	Conde Nast	1	11	11	11	Aug31
45½	34	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	15	36½	35¼	35⅝	—1⅞
19¼	12¾	Congress Cigar	1	15	15	15	Aug17
23⅜	19¾	Consol Aircraft	10	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
18⅝	9⅞	Consol Cigar	12	12⅜	12	12¼	— ⅜
49⅞	31½	Consol Edison (1⅛g)	39	34¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
108	99¼	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	
8¾	2½	Consol Film	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	
19⅝	10	Consol Film pf	1	11¼	11¼	11½	— ⅝
47	32	Consol Laundries	1	40	40	40	Sep 1
17⅞	14⅜	Consol Oil (.80a)	45	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
108⅞	104	Consol Oil 5% pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	
10⅝	4½	Consol Rlty Cuba pf	2	6¾	6	6¼	+ ¼
1⅜	⅝	Consol Textile	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11⅜	8½	Consol Coal	10	10½	10	10	— ¾
83½	63¾	Consumers P pf (4½)	2	82	82	82	Aug31
97⅞	89⅛	Container Corp (2)	2	95¾	95¾	96	—1
37⅜	18½	Cont Baking A	15	21	20	20⅜	— ⅜
5¾	2½	Cont Baking B	15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
109¾	91	Cont Bak pf (5a)	2	99	99	99	Aug31
90⅛	60	Cont Can (3)	13	64½	63½	64⅜	— ⅛
39¾	23⅝	Cont Dis Tb (1½g)	12	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	39⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	41⅞	37	37½	— ⅜
3⅞	2¾	Cont Motors	20	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
69	39½	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	42	60¾	60	61¾	—1
35⅝	25	Cont Steel (1)	3	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
71½	54¼	Corn Products (3)	36	63¼	62¼	62	—1
171½	132	Corn Products pf (7)	1	150	150	150	— ½
33½	25	Cote	12	27⅛

Business and Industry

World Production of Steel in 1937 May Be 140,000,000 Tons

Commerce and Finance

Electric Output At All Time High During Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The production of electricity for public use in the United States reaches the unprecedented total of 117,994,000,000 kilowatt hours in the year ended July 31, according to a report by the Federal Power Commission. This was an increase of more than 11,000,000,000 kilowatt hours over the previous year.

The power industry, Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the commission said, had had its most prosperous year, showing not only new peak figures for production and consumption, but also in revenues. He declared that more planning and building and "less litigation and resistance to regulation would be good business."

"This revelation," Mr. McNinch said, "is the answer to those devotees of that ancient superstition of hydromancy who gazed at the water of a few hydro plants the Government was building and predicted the destruction of the private power industry."

Sharp Increase

The output in the first seven months of this year exceeded that of the corresponding period last year by nearly 4,500,000,000 kilowatt hours, the report said. Percentage gains of 1937 over corresponding periods of 1936 were: January, 12.6; February, 11.7; March, 17.5; April, 13.7; May, 12.6; June, 12.4, and July, 9.2.

In a statement accompanying the report, Mr. McNinch said:

"It is both interesting and significant to note that, as electric rates have gone down, production and consumption have gone up. It has been and is a short-sighted policy to keep electric rates 'as high as the traffic will bear.' Such false economy holds down the 'traffic' and hurts the power industry as well as the public. It has now been demonstrated beyond all cavil that the public wants and needs more and more power in industry, in commerce, in the home and on the farm. Only those who see through a glass darkly now fail to understand that the interests and prosperity of the power companies and of the consumers alike lie in the direction of electrifying America.

"This can be done only when electric service is furnished at such low costs as to make available to the many millions who are now unable to afford this service and to industry and commerce which at prevailing rates cannot afford to use electric power for many purposes it could so well serve.

"During the past four years rate reductions have resulted in a saving to consumers of between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000. I do not know of a single company which made any substantial reduction in its rates that has not been rewarded by an increase in revenues. In fact, the total gross revenue for 1936 was 7 per cent above that for 1936, and 12 per cent above 1929.

Outlook for Industry

"The concrete and urgent problem before the power industry today is, as I see it, not whether it can sell all of the energy it can produce and earn a fair profit for the service rendered, but whether it has the foresight and imagination to build, and build promptly and on a large scale, more generating plants to supply the rapidly increasing demand.

"All of the Federal and public and privately owned power projects now constructed or in process of construction will not, in my opinion, be adequate to meet the demands within the next five years. This demand must be met and will be met, and it is hoped that the power industry will do its full share toward keeping pace with the Nation's requirements."

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Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
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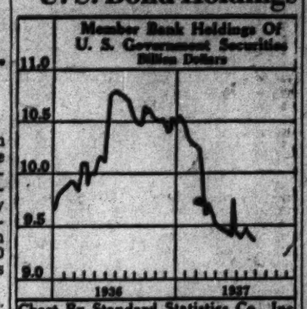
LOS ANGELES CHICAGO NEW YORK

Member Banks Cut U. S. Bond Holdings



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In the past year, Federal Reserve Member banks have reduced their holdings of Government and Government-guaranteed bonds by $1,194,000,000 as well as cut other security investments by $323,000,000.

Only a small portion of this has been necessitated by the increase in reserve requirments. Reserves have actually increased only $310,000,000 in the period, in spite of a gain in deposits (excluding interbank deposits).

The major part has reflected a rise of $1,564,000,000 in total loans.

August Financing Total Is Lowest In Many Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—August was a slim month for offerings of new securities to the public. The volume was greatly reduced from recent totals in number of issues and in principal amount. Bond flotations were the smallest for any month since September, 1934, while stock offerings were in the smallest volume since January, 1936.

Last month brought no bond financing by an industrial corporation, marking the first period since February, 1935, in which no issue of that classification was marketed. Public utility bond financing, however, was the largest for any month since last April, due chiefly to the offering of one large issue. Bond offerings of all classifications during August aggregated $68,687,000, represented by 30 issues, as compared with $122,985,000 for 51 issues in the preceding month, and with a total of $235,717,000, representing 43 issues in August, 1936. Stock financing amounted to $12,685,000 for 14 issues, contrasted with $74,359,000 for 28 issues in July, and with $28,663,000 for 14 issues in August, 1936.

Bond and stock offerings in August are compared for three years:

Bonds (000 omitted)	1937	1936	1935
Industrial	...	$104,500	$30'500
Public utility	$30,500	43,000	9,900
State and munic	35,487	36,717	23,368
Foreign	...	...	76,000
Railroad	...	$1,500	65,282
Fed Land Bank	400	...	...
Miscellaneous	2,000	...	6,930
Total	$68,387	$235,717	$223,878
Stocks (000 omitted)	1937	1936	1935
Industrial	$11,185	$28,191	$6'400
Public utility	1,480	472	...
Total	$12,665	$28,663	$6,400

Insurance Agents' Employment Status

ALBANY, N. Y., (AP)—Insurance agents, even under a specific form of contract, may be classed as employees for whom contributions to the New York Unemployment Insurance fund must be made, state industrial commissioner Elmer F. Andrews says.

Mr. Andrews quoted David B. Sugarman of Syracuse, as having advised the Federation of Insurance Counsel in Atlantic City, N. J., that insurance companies put agents under specifically drafted contracts, under which they would not be required to pay unemployment insurance taxes.

"The wording of a contract is not necessarily the sole determining factor in deciding whether an agent is an employee of the company," Mr. Andrews said, advising companies to consult the state division of placement and unemployment insurance before discontinuing contributions to the fund.

British Columbia Raises Wage of Sawmill Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Wages of some 15,000 workers in the sawmilling and woodworking industries of British Columbia have been raised by the board of industrial relations, administering the provincial minimum wage act. The basic wage in these industries has been raised from 35 cents to 40 cents an hour, but any plant may pay as low as 30 cents an hour to 10 per cent of its employees.

A sliding scale of lower wagees down to 25 cents an hour is fixed for youths under 21 years of age and the new regulations do not apply to apprentices properly indentured to employers.

Improved industrial conditions and increased living costs were responsible for the increases the board of industrial relations stated.

Odd Lot Transactions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reports these transactions by customers with odd lot dealers or specialists on the New York Stock Exchange for Aug. 30: 3816 purchases involving 91,675 shares; 3251 sales involving 77,774 shares.

Cuban Sugar Exports

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar from Jan. 1 to Aug. 28 totaled 2,025,149 long tons, raw value, compared with 1,889,624 tons during the like 1936 period, according to Havana advices received by Lamborn & Co.

World Steel Mills In Midst Greatest Peace-Time Boom

NEW YORK (AP)—The world's iron and steel industries are in the midst of "the greatest peace-time boom ever experienced," the September letter of the National City Bank of New York said.

"If the current rate of activity continues, the world steel mills this year may turn out 140,000,000 tons of steel," the letter predicted, "which would exceed the previous peak outputs of around 120,000,000 each in 1929 and 1936 and dwarf the pre-war output which during the 1909-13 period averaged only about 68,000,000 tons.

Cause of Expansion

"The primary cause of this outburst of activity is the fact that there has been little expansion of steel-making activity in the last seven years, and in that time the demand for new and improved industrial equipment has greatly increased. The higher wage scales in all countries have offered more inducements to more economical utilization of man-power."

During August, the letter said, "the general volume of production and trade has been maintained at a relatively high level," and business men "look forward to a good volume of trade activity in the fall, but are conducting their affairs conservatively and there is little evidence of the boom psychology prevalent at this time a year ago."

NEW YORK (AP)—While the extent of the fall demand for steel in the United States is not clearly indicated by present conditions, there is a growing disposition to question whether the aggregate volume will be as large as was expected earlier in the summer, Iron Age said in its weekly review of the industry.

"The current outlook points to increasing tonnage in the lighter products, particularly sheets and strip and wire products," the trade publication said, "But not much improvement in the immediate future in the heavy products, such as shapes, plates, pipe and rails.

Auto Output Rising

"The light products will undoubtedly benefit from a rising trend in automobile production of new models, from expanded farm buying power and a generally good prospect for sales of consumers' items.

"A possible reflection of revised estimates of the volume of autumn steel business is the action taken by a number of important mills in suspending shipments of steel scrap.

"This, together with some apprehension in the trade that shipments to Japan might be stopped at any time, and the further fact that steel companies are bringing pressure to bear on scrap exporters to reduce the volume of scrap exports, has caused weakness in all scrap markets after a sustained rise for about two months. The iron age composite price declined to $20.17 from $20.58 a week ago.

"Steel plant operations are virtually unchanged from last week, being estimated at 83 per cent."

Bank Clearings Off From 1936 Volume

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $5,254,337,000 in the week ended Sept. 1, a decline of 10.1 per cent from $5,842,270,000 in the comparable week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reports. This was the first time in six weeks that transactions fell below those of a year ago.

In the preceding week clearings in the same cities were 5.2 per cent ahead of the 1936 period.

The turnover at New York City of $3,216,859,000 represented a loss of 16.9 per cent from $3,871,534,000 last year. The total at outside centers of $2,037,478,000 was 3.4 per cent better than the aggregate of $1,970,736,000 cleared last year.

In the few instances where declines were registered at outside centers the amount was small, whereas several cities reported substantial increases, including Minneapolis, 25.3 per cent; Cleveland, 19.9; Richmond, 18.2, and Pittsburgh, 14.4.

The turnover at Chicago was $307,500,000, an increase of 6.5 per cent over $288,600,000 a year ago.

'Dawes' Bank RFC Payment Approved

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan approved a settlement under which members of a syndicate holding stock of Central Republic Trust Company paid $200,000 on their liability to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The sum brought the total of such payments up to $5,423,260 in accordance with a decree by Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson who awarded $10,500,000 to the R. F. C. in connection with deficiency on the $80,000,000 "Dawes loan" to the trust company once headed by former Vice-President Charles G. Dawes.

Several hundred stockholders with holdings aggregating an assessment of $3,500,000 were being sued in 26 separate proceedings. Total stock liability is $14,000,000.

Sugar Deliveries in 1937 Above 1936, Stocks Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—Total sugar deliveries for the first seven months of this year were 3,964,131 tons, a gain of 26,779 tons over the like period last year.

The Agriculture Department reported that refiners supplied 2,552,176 tons during the January-July period this year; beet sugar factories 684,055 tons; importers 427,677 tons; and Louisiana and Florida cane sugar mills, 71,657 tons.

Stocks of sugar on July 31 were equal to 1,344,041 short tons, raw value, compared with 1,473,430 on the same date last year.

Conjecture Rife as to Eventual Solving of 'Unfavorable' Trade

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Conjecture is rife here as to the causes of the continued excess of imports over exports, bringing about the smallest favorable balance of trade in more than a generation, as well as what, if anything, is likely to come of it.

In every month this year except May we have imported "on balance." The excess of imports for June was $21,000,000. At the present rate we shall have a substantial import surplus for the full year 1937, and it will be the first of its kind since 1893, or in 44 years. Only ten years ago we were running an annual export surplus of $1,000,000,000. Since then the margin has almost steadily dwindled. These figures are in million dollars:

	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports over Imports
1928	$5,128	$4,091	$1,037
1929	5,157	4,339	818
1930	3,843	3,061	787
1931	2,424	2,091	334
1932	1,667	1,325	343
1933	1,675	1,450	225
1934	2,133	1,655	478
1935	2,283	2,047	236
1936	2,456	2,422	34
1937			
January	222	240	—18
February	233	278	—45
March	257	307	—50
April	269	287	—18
May	290	285	5
June	265	286	—21

One of the most obvious reasons for the change has been crop control; another, drought. One of our principal exports is cotton. For reasons which go further back than crop control, but which have been aggravated by it, we have been losing our foreign cotton market. Foreign consumption of American cotton has fallen from about 8,900,000 bales in 1926-1927, worth about $640,000,000, to about 5,300,000 bales in the crop year just ended, worth about $320,000,000. We used to sell about 100-150,000,000 bushels of wheat a year abroad, but last year we bought about 40,000,000 bushels.

Prices Enter Equation

Another conspicuous reason is that the prices of the raw materials which we must import for geographical reasons, have on the whole recovered more sharply than the prices of the farm commodities which we used to sell. Typical of these import commodities are tin and rubber. The Department of Commerce at Washington has estimated that the prices of America's imports in the first half of this year were on an average 13 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year, while the prices of our exports are only eight per cent higher. The proportion of manufactured products is considerably higher among our exports than among our imports, and manufactured products have not risen in price as rapidly as raw materials.

One rather fragile theory of why American imports are expanding more rapidly than exports is that the rapid recovery here, particularly in wage standards and in farm purchasing power, is drawing in foreign raw materials as into a vacuum, and absorbing the nation's domestic output without leaving a surplus for export. However, as was recently pointed out on this page, some worthwhile authorities say that recovery has not been so rapid in the United States. Some of these countries, however, have recovered behind high tariff walls which have kept out United States manufactured goods.

Another explanation with more of a political twist to it is that economic planning has had a more restrictive effect on those commodities, particularly farm products, which contribute largely to our exports while manufacturing operations, which imports draw in as raw materials, have expanded without artificial control.

The trend has presented difficulties for at least two important theories of foreign trade and exchange. One is that exports are stimulated and imports discouraged by an upward revaluation in the price of gold. When the noble metal was marked up from $20.67 to $35.00 an ounce, the cost and purchasing power of foreign currencies here was sharply raised, imports being thereby discouraged and exports helped. The figures given above seem to show that this actually followed in 1934. But the results seem to have worn off by 1935. Presumably either American export prices rose high enough to offset the new advantages, or foreign governments raised their tariff walls correspondingly, or the entire effect was over-written by more powerful but less obvious influences.

Another theory which must at least temporarily suffer some loss of face in view of the present facts of the foreign exchange picture, is that we need to import in order to encourage exports, and in order to make payment for former exports. In 1936 balance of trade figures just published by the Department of Commerce show that we imported $1,030,000,000 of gold in 1936. Over $1,000,000,000 has come in since then. This much dollar exchange has thus automatically come into the hands of foreigners, available for the purchase of American goods.

Payment in Strange Way

Efforts to find some logical correlation between the various factors in the foreign exchange picture—merchandise imports, merchandise exports, gold movements, and capital movements—together with the minor categories of tourist expense, interest and dividends, and the like—seem to perennially run into such difficulties. A so-called "adverse" or "unfavorable trade balance," consisting of an excess of imports, such as we now run, must of course be paid for somehow—or defaulted. But it is paid for usually, "on the cuff," by the accumulation of debts or book-credits owed to the export country, may be left to pile up indefinitely. In fact they can be substantially added to through the mere transfer of funds (purchase of the debtor's currency, bank balance, or securities). The credits so accumulated become "hot money" in that any substantial effort to withdraw them en masse so depresses the debtor's currency that it gets cheap enough to buy his gold with. Then everybody speculates on whether the debtor country can lay gold on the line fast enough to reassure the creditors. In this vague and remote sense, an import surplus is an "unfavorable balance." The foreign exchange mechanism works like a machine equipped with rubber pulleys.

Predictions are being made that the import surplus will diminish or disappear before the end of the year. The prices of our imported raw materials have fallen to the lowest levels of the year; and the country has 175,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export.

Tung Oil Raising Now Fixture In Six U. S. Southern States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAINESVILLE, Fla.—Tung oil, until a few years ago obtained only from China, is now coming from six United States southern states, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Eyes of every nation are focused upon the tree-growing sectors of the United States, and observers are arriving from all corners of the globe for advice and help from American pioneers in this new field in the southlands. It is from the nuts of the tung tree that the much-sought oil is extracted.

For hundreds of years China has been the one source of supply of tung oil for all the world. The United States alone demands 140,000,000 pounds annually, costing approximately $20,000,000. All other countries demand it in respective proportions. Yet China has held the monopoly, because the tung tree grew wild there. With Japan threatening to control this monopoly, great havoc is seen.

Therefore, various nations have been experimenting to grow tung trees within their colonies. But the stumbling blocks are many. Tung trees stubbornly refuse to grow and bear except under certain conditions and upon definite types of soil. Most of the nations are meeting with failure. Fortunately, the United States found a narrow strip of land crossing the six southern states where conditions are analogous to tung-growing areas in China.

After many years of experimentation, the American crop has now reached a size sufficient to claim rights of passing the experimental stage and becoming an assured industry of the future. This year the tung oil was christened a "two-million-dollar infant" that doffed its swaddling clothes.

With the successful transplanting of this ancient industry of China to American soil, the likelihood of fortunes for future Americans seems rosy. It is estimated that this narrow strip of land suitable for tung trees can produce about 400,000,000 pounds annually, which would mean an output of about $60,000,000 for future American tung growers.

Harry W. Bennett, president of the American Tung Growers Association who owns the largest tung grove of its kind in the world, located here, says:

"As yet no equally good substitute has been produced to take the place of tung oil, although laboratories have spent vasts sums over the problem. Thousands of persons do not know what tung oil is, although they benefit from its usage daily. Last year 250,000 gallons were used for enamel coatings of tubes containing shaving cream, tooth-paste and cosmetics.

"Varnish manufacturers in the United States alone use 15,000,000 gallons; the General Electric Company consumed 10,000,000 gallons to use in insulating the wires of dynamos and motors; one of the 24 linoleum companies used 180 tanks to top-dress their products; oil-cloth, raincoats, paper products, silks and woods also require tung oil in the top-dressing and waterproofing processes; automobile brakebands are built up with tung oil so that gasoline, oils, etc., will roll off like water off a duck's back; printer's ink and all indelible inks are among the many other hundreds of products dependent upon tung oil."

"Today, the heart of the modern tung oil industry in the United States is located at Gainesville, Fla., where the experimental stations of the University of Florida have been active on the problem for 20 years," Mr. Bennett continued.

Pig Iron Movement Boosts Canadian Lake Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Five ships have taken cargoes of pig iron from this port so far this season, and in every case the product came from the United States. This movement is just commencing, according to port authorities, and numerous inquiries have been made based on 1938 rather than the present season. Britain's rearmament program is cited as one reason for the coming activity with this commodity. This will be a boon to Canadian lake shipping, as well as to the Port of Montreal.

Another commodity helping lake tonnage is American grain. The United States freighters are engaged in the coal and iron trade and there are no available ships for such service. In the meantime, Canadian firms have vessels available, and it is stated that about 10,000,000 bushels will be shipped this way. This will mean that 40 ocean tramps and over 100 lake boats will be in use, which will bring many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the St. Lawrence route.

Electric Bond's Brief Strikes At 1935 Utility Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Electric Bond & Share Company—a half billion-dollar public utility holding concern—together with 26 affiliated utility companies, charges in a brief it has just filed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here, that the Public Utility Act is a "device" which, if sustained, could be extended to all kinds of business and transactions.

The brief goes on to say:

"If this act should be sustained, there has been discovered a formula for the control of all business by the Federal Government; the prohibition of transactions in interstate commerce, and of the right to use the mails and facilities of commerce, unless such business submits to a control system which is beyond the power of Congress. Clearly, the control system of the act is totally irreconcilable with the protection which the Fifth Amendment was designed to afford to private property and rights."

Scope Called Over-wide

The utility also argues in its petition that the scope of the act is more extensive "than any regulations predicted upon the postal or commerce powers of Congress which have stood the test of litigation. Its application to companies and transactions within its terms would bring about a regulation and control of local business in the field to which it relates comparable in its effect to that which the National Industrial Recovery Act sought to impose."

The provisions of the act, according to the defendants, work irreparable injury for, even as unregistered to holding companies under no injunctive compulsion to register, a cloud is placed upon our entire business and makes it impossible for us to plan for the future."

Provisions Seen Arbitrary

Apparently seeking adjudication on the act in its entirety, which the lower court refused to do, the company and its affiliates state in the brief that the "death sentence" provisions of the law "are perhaps the most arbitrary and vindictive provisions which have been enacted into law since the days of the reconstruction. Congress has not found that the geographical diversity of operating utilities in a holding company system has any relation to the evils at which the act is directed, and no such finding, if made, could be sustained."

History of Case

The company seeks a review of the lower court upholding the registration provisions of the Public Utility Act of 1935.

The brief charges that the lower court's decision, which was handed down by Federal Judge Julian W. Mack in January, is in error. Judge Mack ruled that the registration features of the act were separable from the "death-sentence" provisions and constitutional in themselves. He refused, however, to pass on the act in its entirety. The Securities and Exchange Commission, as plaintiff, instituted proceedings against Electric Bond & Share in November, 1935, seeking to force it to register.

This latest step by the utility was taken after efforts to expedite the case by attempting to "by-pass" the Circuit Court of Appeals had failed. Counsel for both the SEC and the company joined hands in requesting the Supreme Court to review Judge Mack's decision directly, but on June 1, the Supreme Court denied the application.

The 99 page brief names as cross-defendants-appellees the Securities and Exchange Commission, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Postmaster General James A. Farley, James M. Landis, chairman of the SEC, and individual members of the commission. Oral arguments in the litigation are expected to begin when the Circuit Court of Appeals reconvenes on Oct. 4.

National Biscuit Co. Sales Top Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of National Biscuit Company during the last two months have topped the like two months last year. The company is in position to take advantage of the decline in commodity prices because it does its own milling. The inventory turnover is rapid, and it is not customary to carry a large stock. Present grain price levels tend to give the company a wider profit margin, which is helping it keep pace with mounting operating costs.

Conducting a nation-wide business, expenses in all areas served have increased, with taxes proving a heavy burden. There is practically no way of passing on these added costs, because any price increase is almost immediately reflected in reduced sales.

New England Pay Rolls In July 25.8 P.C. Above '36

BOSTON (AP)—New England wage earners received 25.8 per cent more in July, 1937, than in July of last year, it was announced in the Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

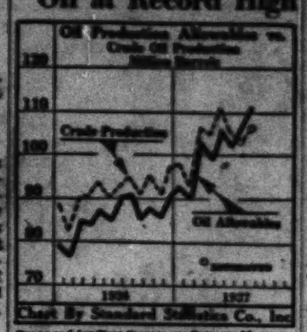
The level of general business was "somewhat lower" in July than in June, after making seasonal allowances, the bank said.

The report indicated that the total number of persons "employed in representative manufacturing establishments" was 0.4 per cent higher in July than June and weekly pay rolls were "practically the same."

Columbia Pictures Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Pictures Corp. reported net income for the fiscal year ended June 26 or $1,317,771, equal after preferred dividends to $3.26 a common share. This compared with $1,568,861 or $4 a common share in the preceding fiscal year.

Production of Crude Oil at Record High



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

With the daily crude oil production record broken five times this summer, fears have arisen concerning the maintenance of a sound statistical position for the oil industry. These fears, however, have overlooked the fact that a weakening statistical position, through threatening crude oil prices, would materially affect the income of the leading oil-producing states which largely have control over the volume of output. That these states will take the necessary action to prevent sustained overproduction is indicated by the recent action of the Texas Railroad Commission which controls the flow of oil in that State.

The commission has reduced the initial daily production allowable for September 110,000 barrels below that for the current month, or within 2 per cent of the Bureau of Mines recommendation for Texas crude-oil production in September. In recent weeks, Texas has been accounting for most of the excess production over the recommended totals.

All Bituminous Coal Mined in U. S. to Be Waxed, Say Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — All bituminous coal produced in the United States will be waxed and made dustless at the mines, and at the same time a badly-needed market will be created for the crude wax fraction of petroleum, in the opinion of experts who are conducting large scale experiments at collieries. Some of them are waxing thousands of tons daily for industrial users. The wax costs less than a nickel a gallon and this treats a ton of coal.

Operating companies are gradually adopting the practice of waxing coal before it passes through the tipple because the tests recently have revealed that the treatment reduced breakage, and resultant loss in market value, by a degree that more than justifies expense incurred in application. On this account there is every belief that the practice will come into general use. Every mining company is interested in securing as large percentage of lump coal as is possible.

The crude wax, melted and applied with steam, is available in practically unlimited quantities everywhere in the country's bituminous fields. Vaseline is about the only commercial product extracted from it, at present. Otherwise it goes to the "cracking" plant. Dustless coal was proposed many years ago as a means to end a household cellar nuisance, but fewer than one-sixth of the retail coal dealers have equipped their yards to supply a demand for "oiled" fuel. Bins accordingly remain as dusty as ever, likewise the majority of coal yards. In the near future this condition will be changed for good. The operators will see to it that only waxed coal is shipped to city yards for distribution.

Discount Rates Cut At Boston, St. Louis

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board announced a reduction in the discount rates of the Boston and St. Louis federal reserve banks from 2 to 1½ per cent, effective Sept. 2.

The reductions bring to eight the number of reserve institutions which have cut discount rates recently in an effort to make credit easily available.

The reductions, which conform with the reserve board's "easy money" policy, make huge supplies of money available to reserve system member banks at cheap interest rates.

This enables the member institutions to meet demands of their borrowers without liquidating security holdings.

Prior to the Boston and St. Louis reductions, banks at Dallas, Atlanta, Chicago, Minneapolis and Richmond had reduced rates from 2 to 1½ per cent, and New York had cut its rate from 1½ per cent to 1 per cent, a new all-time low.

Deposits in Virginia State Banks Largest on Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Deposits in Virginia's State banks at the end of 1936 were greater than they have been at the end of any year in the commonwealth's history, according to the annual report of the banking division of the bureau of insurance and banking, made public by M. F. Bristow, state commissioner of insurance and banking. Total assets of State banks in Virginia also were greater on December 31, 1936, than they had been on any December 31, since 1930.

"We began the year (1936) with 195 banks, having aggregate deposits of $187,586,966.30 and total resources of $226,559,447.89," Mr. Bristow notified the corporation commission, "and we ended with 191 banks having aggregate deposits of $216,575,451.57 and total resources of $255,193,065.39."

Mr. Bristow pointed out that a gain of 15.5 per cent was noted in deposits in State banks during the year, and that an increase of 12.6 per cent was noted in total assets of State banks in 1936.

About 70 Cents Is Collected on Each Federal $1 Spent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Treasury reports it collected 69.8 cents in taxes for every dollar spent during the first two months of the current fiscal year.

This was a better ratio than in the first two months of the last fiscal year, when collections averaged 65.3 cents for every dollar expended.

The Government's account books showed a larger deficit for the period this year than last, however.

With only two business days of August unreported, the Treasury listed the two months' deficit at $357,923,000, or $31,000,000 more than the "red ink" entry for the corresponding months a year ago.

Officials expressed some satisfaction that the $108,539,000 deficit for August was $95,000,000 under that of August, 1936.

In July, spending topped revenue by $249,000,000, or $126,000,000 more than the July, 1936, deficit.

The two months' spread between income and outgo this year was only $53,000,000 less than the $410,000,000 deficit predicted by President Roosevelt for the entire fiscal period ending next June 30.

Officials expressed confidence, however, that the deficit for the full year will fall substantially under Mr. Roosevelt's forecast.

For the two months this year, revenue was up 34 per cent over the period a year ago, they pointed out, and outlays for "recovery and relief" declined sharply.

Officials said they are counting on Administration economy efforts and increased repayments to lending agencies during the remainder of the year to offset a 21 per cent increase in spending for ordinary Government purposes during July and August.

It may be possible, they said, to effect some reduction in the public debt, now at a record peak of $37,041,000,000.

A revised budget for this year may be compiled by the Budget Bureau soon.

Government departments already have begun drafting expenditure estimates for the 1939 fiscal year, beginnirg next July 1, and these will be submitted to the bureau by Sept. 15.

Treasury officials said the departmental estimates will be subjected to the closest scrutiny in an effort to bring the budget into balance during the 1939 fiscal period.

French Bank Rate Reduced to 3 1-2 P. C.

PARIS (AP)—The Bank of France lowered its discount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent, effective Sept. 2.

The easing of credit from the previous rate, fixed Aug. 3, was accepted in financial quarters to mean the Government was returning to a policy of easy money and no longer felt obliged to impose high interest to prevent speculation and the flight of capital from the country.

The rate on 30-day loans was also lowered from 4 to 3½ per cent and interest on loans made on stock security dropped from 5 to 4½ per cent.

The reductions, relieving business of higher interest charges, followed by a day the completion of Finance Minister Georges Bonnet's financial reconstruction program under dictatorial decree powers.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards, 100% profit selling extraordinary 21 folder 31 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery, Personals 50 for $1. Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request samples, Terry Studios, 302 Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Card Sensation! Biggest profits selling leading 21 assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Experience unnecessary. Combination Offer. Good profits. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-57, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. Mrs. D. S. Andrews, 80. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS TO LET

Cambridge, Mass.
16-17 Forest Street 23-24 Irving Street
"Each Apartment a Home"
2 - 3 - 4 Rooms
Choice apartments for home-loving people in our strictly modern, well-managed apartments that have an established reputation for excellent service, select tenancy and attractive appearance. Reasonably priced. Kirkland 5866 or 5321

BUFFALO, N. Y.—119 Sheffield Avenue—Lower 7-room flat; includes large living room, 3 bedrooms and bath, hardwood floors. Telephone after 5 P. M. Abbott 4087-M.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Furnished apartment, charming view of Fenway; 3 rooms and kitchenette. Write Box N-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 25 W. 76th—Share or rent entire spacious three rooms, whole floor, attractive, grand piano, moderate rent. Sus. 7-8788.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
HAMMOND HOUSE
22-24 SAGAMORE ROAD
At this address there are a few of the choicest five, six and seven room fireproof apartments to be had in Westchester County. We desire to contact discriminating families who are seeking the best in living environment.
LEWIS H. LATIMER, President
26 Latimer Lane Bronxville 2378-W
Original Ownership Management

KEW GARDENS — 4-room apartment, most modern, porch garage, exclusive, rent $75; available October; adults. Richmond Hill 9-9606.

SHERIDAN SQ., 10, GREENWICH VILLAGE—Modern elevator house, 2 rooms, serving; cross ventilation; duplex service; one 4, and 3 rooms from $60.50; adjacent to all transit lines and lower New York City.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Guaranteed Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 13 West Preston St. Vernon 2034.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 8th Ave., N.Y.C. WI 4-4242.

SEE PAGE 17

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sales and Gifts Of Stock Holdings Reported by SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Securities and Exchange Commission in making public a summary of the July transactions in equity securities, by officers, directors and principal stockholders, displays an unusually large number of changes, with sales predominating, and many substantial gifts.

The summary also showed dividends in kind in General Motors common stock reported by officers and directors, representing in effect the transfer to their direct holdings of shares owned by them through the General Motors Management Corporation. The largest of these was 2,250 shares reported by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the board.

Corporate Transactions

Transactions by corporate stockholders included the following: Corn Products Refining acquired 8547 shares of Allied Mills, Inc., common and at the end of July held 133,781 shares; Sisto Financial Corporation, New York City, sold 10,192 shares of $1-par common of Barium Stainless Steel and held 124,773 shares; Atlas Corporation, through the American Company, sold 7250 common of the Bridgeport Machine Company, retaining indirect holdings of 34,000 shares, and also sold its last direct holdings of 2750 shares.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit sold 12,100 shares of direct holdings of Brooklyn & Queens Transit common and held 403,883 shares direct and 87,721 shares through subsidiaries; the Phoenix Securities Corporation, New York City, sold 11,911 shares of 6 per cent cumulative prior preference of Certain-Teed Products and held 9496 shares of such stock and 109,360 common shares.

Penna. Road Acquisition

The Pennsylvania Railroad acquired 1105 shares of the capital stock of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad and 2509 shares of the capital stock of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company; the Petroleum Corporation of America, Jersey City, sold 30,000 common shares of the Consolidated Oil Corporation and held 1,597,440; the First National Bank of Boston sold 4354 common and 3250 preferred shares of the Robert Gair Company, Inc.; the New England Power Association, Boston, acquired 9288 common voting trust certificates of the Massachusetts Utilities Associates and held 1,174,915.

R. E. Maxwell, Chicago, officer, sold 1000 common of the Greyhound Corporation, C. A. Steen, Chicago, officer, director, sold 4629 shares through the Natra Company and Glenn W. Traer, Minneapolis, director, sold 1285 shares. Stanley Field, Chicago, director, sold 3000 direct holdings of Marshall Field & Co. common and 2000 through two trusts, and James Simpson Jr., Chicago, a director, sold 13,750 common through two trusts.

Harmon S. Auguste, New York City, officer, sold 1000 common of the May Department Stores Company, and Morton J. May, St. Louis, 4000 shares.

Among the Gifts

A. Felix du Pont, Wilmington, Del., officer, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., made gifts of 300 shares of that company's common stock in March and 500 shares in July; Kerwin H. Fulton, New York City, director of the General Outdoor Advertising, received a gift of 5000 shares.

Marguerite L. Hunter, Allison Park, Penna., made a gift of 21,920 common of the Hunter Steel Company, and Helen H. Copeland, Pittsburgh, Mary H. Gerken, New York City, Margaret L. Hunter, Allison Park, Penna., and Caroline H. Oliver, Pittsburgh, each reported the receipt of a gift of 5480 shares.

Samuel H. Kress, New York City, director of S. H. Kress & Co., made a gift of 10,000 shares common of that company; John H. McNerny, Toledo, director, a gift of 1106 shares of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company common; Percy S. Straus and Ralph I. Sturaus, New York City, both officers and directors, each made gifts of 100 shares common of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.; Morton J. May, St. Louis, officer and director, a gift of 1254 common of the May Department Stores Company; James H. McGraw, New York City, director, a gift of 5000 common of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)

Quotations at 3 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	21	23½
do 6% pf	110	115
do 7% pf	131	136
Brock. G & L	5½	7½
Central Me. Power 6% pf	84	89
do 7% pf	93	98
Cent. Vt. Pub. Serv. 6% pf	99	103
Conn. Lt. & Powr.	58	59
Conn. Powr.	44½	47½
East Util. Assoc.	38½	39½
do. convert	41¼	44¼
Fall Riv. G. Wks	16½	19½
Fitchburg G. & El	42¾	46¾
Green Mt. Power pf	81	85
Hartford Elec.	55	60
Hartford Gas	36	39
Hartford Stm. Boil.	12½	14½
Holyoke Water	235	...
Interstate Pr. Sys.	38½	41¾
Lawrence Gas	53	56
Lowell Elec.	53	...
Lynn Gas & Elec	86½	90½
Mass. Powr. & Lt. pf	22	24
Mass. Util. Assc. pf	29½	31½
N. E. Gas & El. 5½ pc pf	37½	40½
N. E. Powr. Assoc.	7½	8½
do pf	14½	17½
N. E. Pub. Serv	4¾	5½
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% pr. ln.	58	61
do. 6% pf. ln.	53	57
do. 7% pf.	23	26
do. 8% pf.	22	24
N. Bost. Lt. Prop.	...	...
do. pf.	30½	33½
Providence Gas	9¾	11¾
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf	103	106
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf.	31½	34½
Rockland Lt. & Pow.	10	11¾
So. N. E. Telephone	182	185
Springfield Gas	11	13½
Twin States G&E pr. pf.	104	106
West. Mass. Cos.	30¾	33¾

Ride Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Sept.	13.32	13.32	13.32	13.32	+.07
Dec.	14.14	14.35	14.08	14.35	+.07

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:30
3	3½s '43-46 June	108.11	108.11	108.11
2	3½s '41	108.21	108.21	108.21
8	3½s '43-47	108.15	108.15	108.15
13	3½s '43-45	107.30	107.30	107.30
1	3½s '46-49 reg	107.24	107.24	107.24
2	3s '46-46	103.21	103.21	103.21
1	2½s '49-46	104.8	104.8	104.8
22	2s '51-45	100.2	100.2	100.2
17	2½s '51-47	97.16	97.16	97.16
2	2½s '51-47	99.10	99.10	99.10
14	2s '56-51	102.16	102.8	102.9
1	2½s '49-45	100.30	100	100
67	2½s '60-50	100.1	100	100
66	2½s '59-56	99.5	98.31	99.2

Home Owners' Loan

10	2½s '49-39	100.1	100.1	100.1
60	2½s '44-42	99.9	99.10	99.10
16	2s '52-44	101.26	101.24	101.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	3:00
3	Adams Exp 4s '48	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	104	104	104
11	Alleghany 5s '49	80	80	80
1	Alleghany 5s '50 st	55	55	55
4	Allegh Val 4s '42	109	109	109
38	Am & For Pw 5s 2030	73½	72¼	72¾
10	Am AT&T 3½s '43	113½	113½	113½
32	Am T&T 3½s '66	99	98¾	98¾
12	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104	103¾	103¾
28	Am T&T 3½s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
	AnacondaCop 4½s '50	105¾	105½	105½
25	Ang(C Nitra deb '67	36½	36½	36½
13	Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98¼	98¼
5	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¼	108¼	108½
11	AT&SF 4s '95	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	AT&SF 4½s C-A '63	112½	112½	113¼
3	Atl & Birm 4s '33	36	36	36
25	A C Line 1st 4s '52	102	101	101
1	A C ell 4s '45	80½	80½	80½
3	A C Line 4½s '64	90½	90¼	90½
5	A C Line 5s '65	103¼	103	103
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	44	44	44
3	Bald Loose 5s '40 Asd	104	104	104
16	B&O rfg 5s '95	87¾	86½	86½
1	B&O 1st 5s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
24	B&O rfg 4s '95	75	74½	74½
3	B&O 5s '96F	74¾	74½	74½
4	B&O 5s 2000 D	74	74	74
29	B&O cv 4½s '60	61½	60¾	61
11	B&O 4s '48	100½	100¾	100¾
4	B&O&PLE&WV '41	99½	99½	99½
1	B&O 5s S W '50	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Bang&Aro cv '51 st	109½	109½	109½
11	Beth Stl 4½s '60	104½	104	104
6	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
4	BotConMills 6½s '34	21	21	21
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101½	101¼	101½
18	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	77¼	77¼	77¼
9	Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	100½	100	100
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93½	93½	93½
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	75¾	75¾	75¾
7	Bush Term 5s '55	56	56	56
2	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	66½	66½	66½
20	Camag Sug 7s '42ct	24	23	23
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¼	113¼	113¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	116	115¾	115¾
2	Can Nor 4½s '46	124½	124½	124½
1	Can Pac 5s '44	114	114	114
11	Can Pac 5s '54	108	107¾	107¾
6	Can Pac 4½s '60	102½	102½	102½
16	Can Pac 4s perp	95	95	95
16	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103	103	103
2	Cen Ill Lt 3¼s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Cen Pac 5s '60	93	93	93
13	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107¾	107¾	107¾
9	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	49¾	49¼	49¼
1	Cen Steel 8s '41	120	120	120
8	Certain-ed 5½s '48	80	80	80
1	C & O 3½s '96D	97	97	97
25	C & O ref 4½s '93	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	C&O 3d2¼s '89 R&A	111	111	111
2	Chi & Alton 3s '49	45	45	45
5	CB&Q gen 4s '58	110½	110½	110½
5	Chic GI West 4s '59	34½	34½	34½
1	Chi I & L 6s '66	13½	13½	13½
9	Chi I & Sou 4s '56	103¼	103	103
60	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
150	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7⅛	6⅞	7
1	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	37	37	37
13	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	13¼	13	13¼
3	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19¾	19¾	19¾
13	Chi & NW 4s '87	34½	34	34
11	CRI & P 4½s '52A	15½	15	15
5	CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	15	15	15
21	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	9½	9	9
16	CRI&P 4s '88	30½	30¼	30¼
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	15½	15½	15½
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108	108	108
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107½	107½	107½
11	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103¼	103	103¼
8	Childs Co 5s '43	85½	85	85
4	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104½	104¼	104½
8	CCC&TtL 4½s '77	91¼	90¾	90¾
1	CCC&TtL gtd 4s '93	100¼	100¼	100¼
7	Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	107	107	107
2	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109½	109½	109½
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	Col F&I 5s '70	84	83½	84
9	Col & So 4½s '80	62½	62	62
12	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101	100⅞	101
36	Colmbia G 5s 1961	100	99¾	99¾
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
15	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	103	103	103
1	Con Coal Del 5s '60	67½	67½	67½
15	Con Edis 3½s '56	104¼	103¾	104
4	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105⅝	105½	105⅝
4	Con Oil 3½s '51	102¾	102½	102½
12	Consum Pow 3½s '70	101½	101⅜	101½
15	Container 5s '43	101¾	101¼	101¼
16	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	46¾	46½	46½
6	Cuba R R 5s '52	49½	49	49
5	Cuba R R 6s '46	46	46	46
5	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
14	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	84¾	83½	84
8	D G & E 5s '51	107	107	107
10	D & R G West 5s '78	23½	23½	23½
7	Del Ed 4s '65	16½	16	16
1	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	108¼	108¼	108½
2	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
50	Elg Jol & E 5s '41	111	111	111
9	Erie rfg 5s '67	67	66½	67
30	Erie rfg 5s '75	66¾	66	66
2	Erie Gene 6s '57	118¼	118¼	118½
3	Fairbanks Mors 4s '56	103½	103½	103½
4	Fla E Sst 5s '74 ct	12½	12½	12½
30	Fla E Cst 5s '74	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
1	Francis Sug 6s '56	89	89	89
23	Goodrich 4½s '56	101½	101	101
12	Goodrich 6s '45	104½	104½	104½
2	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	116	116	116
1	Gt Nor 4½s 'T1 E	103½	103½	103½
80	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	119½	118½	118¾
29	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	107¼	107¼	107¼
7	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93	92½	92½
32	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98⅞	98	98
4	Gulf St Util 4s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
10	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	62½	62½	62½
6	Hous Oil 'Tex 5½s '40	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	43	43	43
2	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	67	67	67
10	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	28½	28	28¼
5	Ill Cen 4s '52	74¾	74¾	74¾
4	Ill Cen 4s '53	70¾	70¾	70¾
10	Ill Cen 4½s '66	61½	61	61
2	Ill Cen 5s '55	85½	85	85
20	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	70½	70	70
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	65	65	65
4	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	63¾	63½	63¾
2	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	61½	61½	61½
5	Interlake Iron 4s '47	99½	99½	99½
5	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	39	39	39
30	Int Hydro El 6s '44	86½	79¾	80
10	Int Paper 5s '47	97¾	97¾	97¾
11	Int Paper 5s '55	102	101½	101½
5	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89	89	89
1	Int T&T 5s '55	69½	69½	69½
1	Jones&LghSt4½s'61	104½	104½	104½
36	KCFS & Mem 4s '36	47¼	47¼	47¼
15	K C South 4½s '50	80	78½	78½
12	Kans G & E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
2	Keith B F 6s '46	98⅜	98	98
5	Lac Gas 5½s '53	63¼	63¼	63¼
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	62½	62½	62½
2	LE & West 3s '47	68½	68½	68½
7	L S & MS3½s'97	102¾	102¼	102¾
9	L S & M Sou 4s '45A	100½	100	100
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	46	46	46
3	Leh Val NY4½s'40	94	94	94
3	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	86¼	86	86
1	Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	100½	100	100
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	48	46	46
3	Leh Val NY4½s'40	94	94	94
3	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	86¼	86	86
2	Leh Val Term 5s '41	101	101	101
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	130	130	130
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	121½	121½	121½
3	Loews 3½s '46	100	100	100
20	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	100¼	100¼	100¾
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	127	127	127
2	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	107¾	107¾	107¾
25	Lou&N 4½s 2003	104	103¾	103¾
8	Louis & N un 4s '40	106¾	106¾	106¾
14	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92¾	92½	92½
5	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	102	102	102
1	Maine Cent 5s '43	101	101	101
17	Manat Stg 7½s'42ct	89	89	89
7	Manat Sug 7½s42ct	67	67	67
4	Manhat Ry 4s '90	35	34½	34½
3	Manhat Ry 4s 90ct	33	33	33
3	McKee&Rob 5½s'50	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Mich Cent 5½s '79	103	103	103
9	Mid El Ry&L 5s '71	103	103	103
4	MilSparta&NW 4s '47	32	31½	31½
1	M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	11½	11½	11½
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	19¾	19¾	19¾
6	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	20½	20	20
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '62 A	89¾	89½	89¾
14	M-K-Tex aj 4s '67	68½	58	68
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	84	84	84
24	Mo Pac 5½s '49	10½	10½	10½
20	Mo Pac 4s 'T7 F	38	34¾	35¾
208	Mo Pac gen 5s '75	13¾	13¼	13¼
1	Mo Pac 5s 'T1 I	38	35	35
4	Mob & O 4½s '77	37	36¾	36¾
1	Mob&O cMnig 5s '47	34¾	34¾	34¾
4	Mohawk & Mal 4s '51	92	92	92
1	Monongah 5s '36	110¼	110¼	110¼
9	MonW'PubSv4½s '60	108	108⅝	108⅝
2	Mor&Essex3½s2000	65	65	65
3	Namm & Son 6s '43	103¾	103¾	103¾
13	Nassau El 4s '51	33½	31½	33
24	Nat Dairy 5s '48	103	103	103
16	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '49	100	100⅝	100⅝
7	Natl Steel 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
3	N O Pub Sv 5s 'S5B	98½	98½	98½
1	N Or1 Term 4s '53	91¾	91½	91¾
14	NO Texas&M 5½s '54	80¾	80	80
5	No Texas&M 5s '43B	48	48	48
20	NYC rfg 4s 2013	58½	56½	56½
10	NYC 4½s 2013A	86½	86½	86½
1	NYC cn 4s '98	87¼	87¼	87¼
7	NYC 3½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
22	NYC 3½s '52	103	102¾	102¾
26	NYC&HRR4½s2013	85	84½	84½
2	NYC & HR 6s '42	104½	104½	104½
17	NYC&HR 3½s '97	86	85¾	85¾
2	NYC Li 6s 3½s '52	88¼	88¼	88¼
3	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	84½	84½	84½
1	NY Chi & St L 4s '37	84½	84½	84½
2	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	102½	102½	103¼
20	NYC&StL4s'37 .100 9-32	100 9-32	100 9-32	100 9-32
16	NY Edis 3½s '65	101	100¾	101
1	NY Edis 3½s '66	101⅝	101½	101⅝
3	NYGEH&Ps 5s '48	131½	131½	131½
9	NYNH&H cv 6s '40	35½	35	35½
4	NYNH&H cls 4s '40	53½	53½	53½
4	NYNH&H 4s '67	18½	18¼	18¼
1	NYNH&H 3½s '56	30	30	30
5	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	10	10	10
4	NY O & W gen 4s '55	13	13½	13½
9	NY Tel 4½s '60	107	107	107
3	NY Trap R 4s '45 ps	90	88	88
1	NY Wchest 4½s '46	10⅝	10½	10¾
1	Niagara F P 3½s '66	104	104	104
1	Niagara Sh 3½s '50	101½	101½	101½
3	Nor Pac 4s '97 ctf	102½	102½	102½
8	Nor & W 4s '96	117½	117½	117½
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	103	103	103
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '58 C	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Nor Pac 4s 2047	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
35	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	95	94	94½
1	Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	100½	100½	100½
8	Nor Pac 4s '97	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	74	73¾	73¾
8	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104	103¾	103¾
3	Ohio Ed 3½s '72	99	99	99
	Oh Pub Sv 6½s '46	100	13-32	
3	Otis Steel 4½s '52	80½	80½	80½
11	Pac G&E 3½s '66	99¼	98¾	98¾
1	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	103½	103½	103½
10	Pac G&E 4s '64	106¾	106½	106¾
3	Pac T&T 2¼s '66 B	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Panhand P 5½s&4s'53	101	101	101
1	Para Pict 6s '35	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Parmlee T 6s '44	57	57	57
1	Penn Dix 4s '41A	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Penn Cl Sand 4½s'60	105½	105½	105½
13	Pen P&L 4½s '61	101½	101¼	101¼
4	Pen RR 4½s '48	118	118	118
3	Pen RR gen 5s '68	118	118	118
3	Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	106¾	106¾	106¾
31	Pen RR 4½s dep'70	101¾	100⅝	100⅝
1	Pen RR 3½s '70	103	103	103
13	Pen RR 3½s '82	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '43	110	110	110
8	Peoria & E 4s '60 ct	14	14	14
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	99½	99½	99½
30	Phelps Dodge 3½s'50	113½	113	113
4	Phila Co 5s '67	99¾	99	99
13	Phil Elec 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
6	Phil Read C&I 5s'42	10½	10½	10½
1	Phil Read C&I 6s '57	24½	24½	25½
7	Philippine Ry 4s '37	21½	21½	21½
1	PCC & St L 4s '40A	115¼	115¼	115¼
1	PCC&St L 4½s '63 I	117	117	117
1	Pitt & W Va 4½s'60B	83	83	83
1	Pitts Shaw&N 5s '40	80	80	80
21	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	18	17½	18
9	Rem Rand 4½s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Republic Steel 5½s'54	115¼	115	115
1	Republic Steel 4½s'61	98	98	98
1	Republic Steel 4½s'56	98	98½	98½
1	Revere Cop&Brs4½s'60	103¾	103½	103½
10	Safeway Stores 4s '67	103	103	103
6	Saguenay P&L 4½s'66	103¾	103½	103¾
20	St Jos Lead 4s '67	97	97	97
	St LM&S&R&C 5s '33	73½	73½	73½
	St L S F 4½s '78	28¼	28	28
	St L&SF 4½s '78 ctf st	19	18¾	18¾
	St L S F 4s '50 A	20¾	20	20
	St L S F 4½s '50 ct	18	18	18
3	St L SW rfg 5s '90	26½	26½	26½
8	Santa Fe P&S 5s '42	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Schulco 6½s '46 A st	26	26	26
85	Seab A L 4s ct '45	17¾	16¾	16¾
3	Sea A L 5s '48 ct	16½	16	16
13	Sea A L 4s '50 st	25½	24	24
17	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	14	13¾	14
13	Sea AL rfg 4s'59ct	13	13	13
30	Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	8¾	8¼	8½
2	Shar Steel 4½s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
16	Shell Un 3½s '51	100	99½	99½
11	Skelly Oil 4s '51	100½	100¼	100¼
6	Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	105½	105	105
19	Sou bell T&T 3½s'62	108	108	108
1	So Cal Gas 4½s '47	107¾	107¾	107¼
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	106	106	106
34	Sou Pac 4½s '68	81¾	81½	81½
19	Sou Pac 4½s '81	81½	81	81
2	So Pac 4½s '49	82	81½	82
29	So Pac rfg 4½s '50	104	103½	103½
15	So Pac ctf 4s '49	82	80	82
5	So Pac 3¾s '46	90¾	89¾	89¾
37	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	90½	89¾	89¾
8	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	108	107¾	107¾
4	South Ry 6½s '56	93½	93½	93½
14	South Ry cn 5s '94	100¼	100⅛	100¼
18	South Ry gen 4s '56	69	69	69
7	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	106½	106⅜	106½
2	Spokane Int 5s '55	20½	20½	20½
2	Stand Oil N J 5s '51	26½	26½	26½
13	Studebaker 6s 'cv '45	107¼	106½	107⅛
1	Swift & Co 5s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
26	Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	103¾	103¾
3	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	100¼	100¼	100¼
10	Tex & Pac 5s '79C	100¼	100¼	100¼
49	Third Ave aj 5s '60	12	11⅞	11⅞
7	Third Ave 4s '60	43½	43	43
2	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	109½	109½	109¼
3	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112½	112½	112½
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106½	106½	106½
3	Un Pac 3½s '71	95½	95½	95½
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	93½	93½	93½
117	U S Rub 5s '47	107	107	107
4	Utah P & L 5s '44	101¼	101¼	101¼
15	Util P&L 5½s '47	48	46	48
20	Util P&L 5s '59	48	45½	48
7	Vanadium 5s '41	102¼	102	103
19	Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	24¾	23	23
34	Va El & Pow 4½s '56A	108¾	108½	108½
6	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104	104	104
4	Wabash 1st 5s '39	83½	83	83
5	Wabash 2d 5s '39	60	60	60
5	Wabash 4½s '78C	25	25	25
6	Walker H 4½s '45	108¾	106½	106¾
36	Walwrth 4s '55	84¾	84½	84½
11	Warner Bros 6s '39	94½	94	94½
21	Warner Quinl 6s '39	51½	51	51½
1	Warren Bros 6s '41	52

Local Classified

(Continued)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PLATBUSH Employment Agency, high-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn N. Y. MA. 6-7622.

PLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities, 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 6-7622.

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FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

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WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitmore's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL. 9-1613.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FURNITURE, rugs, furnishings purchased. LLOYDS SALESROOMS 230 EAST 60TH STREET, N. Y. C. Rhinelander 4-0111

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art, WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 125th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5972.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TRAINED nurse for New England boarding school; state age, experience and church affiliations. Box E-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

HELPER who is accustomed to sewing only on high-class millinery is desired in a fine shop. Circle 7-1171, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER, white, for business woman; small house, no laundry; $30 mo. 86-34 Elon pl., Jamaica, N. Y. Virginia 4-3787.

WANTED — Refined American Protestant woman, age 35 to 50, experienced with children, to help mother with housework and care of two babies; state age, references, wages expected. Write L-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Competent general helper in rest home near N. Y. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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FAIR VIEW VILLA—Ideal surroundings for rest and study. Laurelton 8-4061. 140-35 Southgate Plaza, Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

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Mountain Spring Farm
WARDSBORO, VERMONT
High in Green Mts. Beautiful scenery. Ideal place for rest and study. Excellent food. $15 weekly. $2.50 daily.
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THAYERCROFT HALL, Sea Gate, New York Harbor—Ocean front, private beach, refined surroundings; excellent table. ESplanade 3-9844. THAYER.

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ARTHUR J. JOHNSON Tuner for Boston Conservatory of Music Granite 0987-R or Kenmore 1974 (Boston)

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FOR SALE or summer lease, with option to buy; New Hampshire property, 75 miles from Boston, 25 from Concord; colonial house with pillared portico; fully modernized; four baths, additional lavatories; steam heated; screened porches; extended views to White Mountains; exceptional community; also a four-room cottage; both houses furnished; 300 acres wooded and cleared; represents investment of considerably more than $40,000; owner will consider offer; property may be seen. Address Box L-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
Attractive offerings in Homes and Apartments. BUY NOW. Prices far below intrinsic value.
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
28 Years in Flatbush

SCARSDALE VICINITY
Remodeled 7-room Century old Colonial home in perfect setting; shade, fruit, old stone walls, garden; $8,000; under $50 to carry, monthly.
NASH AND HOGART
Scarsdale 850

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FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

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MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Lady living alone will share home; board optional; convenient transportation. Krauth, 1042 E. 241 St., Bronx, N. Y.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single or double room; running water; next to bath, shower; oil heat; transportation good; all subways. PAPE, 348 Adelphi Street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 84 Livingston St.—Two front, clean, comfortable, completely furnished for housekeeping, private apartment, kept reasonable. Main 4-1800.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Pleasant front room for business person; private home; walking distance to center. MRS. A. W. WILSON, 58 Sumner St.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Business couple or ladies; private dwelling; convenient subway and trains. Schmiedel, 35 S. 14th Ave. Oak. 6631.

N. Y. C., Claremont Ave. (Apt. 62)—Large, light, airable bedrooms; $5, $6; close subway, Juilliard, Riverside Dr.; evenings MO. 2-3654.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 2111 G St. Rambler Rose Guest House—Walking distance points of interest; permanent, tourists. West 3947.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG LADY wishes light attractive room between 82nd and 86th St. Write Box C-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTORNEY, age 28; admitted 1932; thorough, diversified experience; independent worker seeks position in busy law office. Write Box M-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN seeks steady position; typist, filing, considerable travel experience—neat appearance, adaptable. Box 14, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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SUMMER BOARD

BRADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$25; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's, 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

FURNITURE, rugs, furnishings purchased. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 130 East 60th St., N. Y. C. Rhinelander 4-9111.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
We repair Watches and all kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

FOSTER-BESSE
Fall Heel Hugger Shoes
For Women, $4.50
The only place in Bridgeport where you can get this wonderful shoe that combines Comfort, Style and Quality.
Men's Faithful Shoes $4.00
Vitality Shoes $5.50

DEMONSTRATION AND SALE
Famous Waterless 7 Pc. CLUB ALUMINUM Set $19.64
The same quality that sold at $48.70 at home demonstrations. Lifetime guarantee. 30 days' free trial. Pay as little as $2 monthly.
Howland's

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

MEIGS
Smart New Fall Frocks
$2.99
2 for $5.00
Downstairs Dress Shop

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 F. O. ARCADE

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialist in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Estab. in 1918

For the Best in
MEATS—GROCERIES
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE
5-5121 Free Delivery

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers Phone Gr. 178-M Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Time For School
Lunch Kits—$1.75
Special—School Portfolio holds books, Thermos, Sandwiches $2.35
Greenwich Hardware Co.
TEL. 605 328 GREENWICH AVE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. Gramberger
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
271 Greenwich Avenue

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 3660

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-3619 1:30-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

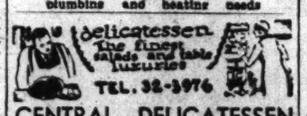
Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
582 MAIN STREET

Coombs
741 Main Street Tel. 2-3201

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
102 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

Fig Bran Muffins
30c a Dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 BUSH STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

MERIDEN

YOU will find Excellent Butter, Cheese and Eggs, also a variety of other goodies at
Wiese's Butter Store

Coal — Coke
Fuel, Furnace and Range Oils
Luxis Coal & Oil Co.
553 No. Colony Street Phone 1960

MIDDLETOWN

Central Drug Store
144 Main Street Tel. 997
CAMERAS AND FILMS
Movie Projectors Color Films
Helena Rubinstein's Cosmetics

WRUBEL'S
FEMININE DEPARTMENT STORE
Visit Our Modern
SHOE DEPARTMENT
For Fashion, Quality, Value

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
564 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

PELTON'S DRUG STORE
Established 1800
COSMETICS AND PERFUME
108 Main St., Corner William St.
Phones 1490 - 2857

When in Need of a
Permanent Wave
Facial—Haircut
Phone 350
Middlesex Beauty Salon
350 Main St. Capitol Theatre Bldg.

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

Renier, Pickhardt & Donn
At $1.98 new attractive line of
SCHOOL DRESSES—*7-14 years*
At Half Price, SUMMER WASH DRESSES for the Young Miss
127 Main Street Phone 1409

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2118 9 P. M. except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Esso GASOLINE
Goodrich Tires — Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S
225 George Street 3-5722

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
Costume Jewelry
and
Greeting Cards
Chapel Street, at the Taft

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET

Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3126

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 1047 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Wedding Gifts
Individual China and Silver Pieces
Sets of Flatware - Watches
Brooches - Bracelets - Rings
Necklaces - Etc.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk
Phone 1523 W. S. Kupfer Jr., Prop.

Norwalk
Sunoco Service
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
West Ave. and Merwin St.
Norwalk, Conn.

FINE FOOTWEAR
X-RAY FITTING
Emerson and Elwood
43 No. Main Street, So. Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
101 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7135 12-6 P. M. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 3062

STAMFORD (Continued)

The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise Consistent Low Prices

THE MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
PHONE 3-2345
Under Management of M. G. Bellmer
101 MAIN STREET

Now Showing
The new Fall Worsted-Tex Suits and Knit-Tex Topcoats
FRANK MARTIN & SONS Inc.
THE C. O. MILLER CO.

A Complete Department Store
Miller's large Corset Department features Artists Model, Flexees, Nemo, Treo, American Lady, and others.

Buettner's
BETTER FURNITURE
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Fuel Oils
PATTERSON & GUILBERT
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building
Stamford 3-2188

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3131

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0159 Mon., Wed., Fri. 9 A. M.—2 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"ARABELLE" Silk Stockings
Made especially for us, to enable us to give you the BEST Silk Stocking to be bought for less than one dollar. They are a fine Pure Silk (4 thread), in Chiffon and light service weights, all the leading shades, sizes 8½ to 10½.
Sold only by
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
At 79c a pair
Mail Orders Filled

You are invited to visit our new Millinery Department
Fall and Winter Models Now on Display
The Miller & Peck Co.

KNOX HATS
For Fall
$6.75 up
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: WOOLWORTH BLDG.

W. Brooks Bradley
INCORPORATED
FUNERAL HOME
WOMAN ATTENDANT
1922 W. North Avenue (at Monroe)
Phone Madison 7110 or Liberty 7891

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Fine Laundering
ZORIC Odorless Garment Cleaning

WILKE LAUNDRY CO. INC.
204 COLONIE STREET

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

of Fine Women's Shoes
MUHLFELDER'S
38 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
234 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY (Continued)

WHITNEY'S
Furniture Sale
Now in Progress

HOAG and TAYLOR
Headquarters for
ARROW SHIRTS
ARROW UNDERWEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street

COTRELL and LEONARD
Headquarters for
Authentic College Clothes

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

McManus & Riley
Rogers Peet Clothing
Correct Attire for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 State Street

AUBURN

Try Dairylea Ice Cream
Richer and Creamier
PHONE 2475

BINGHAMTON

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Save by ordering now.
Builders' Supplies
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
245-251 GRAND AVE. Dial 7-2349

SCHOOL DAYS
So many things are needed for Jack and Mary, who have outgrown or worn out their clothes this vacation.
Our stocks of boys' and girls' school outfits for Fall are complete and moderate in price.
at McLEAN'S
Darrow-Davis, Inc.
82 COURT STREET

Gorham Silverware Gifts That Last
Send Them Back to School with VITALITY Shoes
from
Parlor City Shoe Shop
40 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

EXCELLENT FOOD
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1
Also 50c Supper
FUJIYAMA TEA ROOM
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd Tel. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7438 10 A. M.—2 P. M., except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USCHOLD'S, Inc.
1343-45 Hertel Ave. Fa. 4800
Exclusive Distributors
OIL-O-MATIC
BUFFALO and ERIE COUNTY

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that come in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

BUFFALO (Continued)

HOMER'S SERVICE
2724 Bailey Avenue P.A. 3834

GRANT 3385
CENTRAL DRY CLEANERS
West Utica St., Near Delaware

Claremont Shop
New Hats for Fall and Winter
at $2
Others to $10.00
A Full Line of Guaranteed Hosiery at 59c up

CORTLAND

Chocolate Shop
We Can Serve You
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner
Also Our Own Make of
Ice Cream — Candies

ELMIRA

Electric and Gas Ranges
Washers and Ironers
Radios and Refrigerators
WRIGHT ELECTRIC CO.
118 N. Main Street

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 1040

Fall Painting
The Fall Season is ideal painting weather.
DEVOE PAINT Headquarters
E. S. Batcheller & Co.
97 N. Main Street Phone 105

ITHACA

KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE
ATWATER'S
109 E. State Street Phone 2761

1937 FRIGIDAIRE
$139.50 up
ROTHSCHILD'S

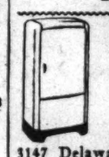
JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

Winter Is Coming! Are You Prepared?
Furnish Your Home with Moist Warm Air with a
PERFECTION Oil Burning Heater
$69.50 up
CLARK HARDWARE
13-15 E. Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

NORGE Rollator refrigerator
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.
Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE



NORGE LOW-TEMP Rollator Refrigerator
M. DUSEL
3147 Delaware Ave. Ri 9635

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Optical Work
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1836 1935 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

BAY SHORE
Grand Fruit Market
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
46 E. Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 1654

NORGE Rollator refrigerator
See the new 1937 Models of Norge Refrigeration and Washing Machines on Display
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 West Main Street
Tel. Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE

Suffolk Fuel Co.
"blue coal"
America's Finest Anthracite
Office and Yard—92 So. Clinton St.
Bay Shore
TELEPHONES
Bay Shore 2540—Islip 60

White Funeral Service
GEORGE C. WHITE
34 Park Ave., Bay Shore, N. Y.
Tel. Bay Shore 205

Park Battery and Ignition Service
Batteries, Generators, Starters
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
93 Park Avenue
Chas. W. Rhrie
Phones: Bay Shore 1060, 2282

SCHOOL DAYS
Are Just Around the Corner
Freedman's Department Store are prepared to outfit your children with the latest styles in wearing apparel.
Freedman's Dept. Store
4 East Main Street

Fill up your Tank
with that Good Gulf Gasoline at the SUNSET FILLING STATION.
Sunset Lane and Merrick Road, Bay Shore, Long Island

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grape Nuts Food Specialties, Crome & Blackwell Condiments, Nabisco Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil Mayonnaise and French Dressing
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAYS
Cleaners and Furriers
INC.
"Cleaning of the Better Kind"
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
Branch Stores:
1517 Central Ave. 2125 Mott Ave.
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686

PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Fall Frocks
for School, Business or Street
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday After Labor Day

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2313
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

Back to School in Style
by
STERN'S
Exclusive Children's Outfitters
36-53 Main Street

Evenings Are Getting Longer
Buy your table candles and electric bulbs at
Lowerre's Pharmacy
149-24 41 Ave. Fl. 9-1701—9-7203
Opposite Murray Hill Station

DONOHUE'S SERVICE STATION
GREASE CHANGE OIL
WASH SIMONIZ
or generally repair your car
BATTERY SERVICE TYDOL GAS
Cars Called For and Delivered
41-20 150TH STREET FL. 9-1080

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
Alley Pond Nursery
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping done anywhere.
No job too big or too small.
Nassau Blvd. and 232 St. Tel. Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-8580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-9000 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

DEVOE PAINT
G. E. MAZDA BULBS
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES
Forest Hills Hardware Co.
71-22 AUSTIN ST. Bou. 8-9062

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Berzin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY. Forest Hills and Kew Austin Sts. at Ascan Bo. 8-9000-2
BO 8-9210—9211 Home Phone BO 8-9249

FOREST HILLS
PLUMBING CO., Inc.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Gas Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
7210 AUSTIN STREET

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

FREEPORT

Back to School
at
JACK and JILL
"Fashions for Youth"
83 SO. MAIN STREET
Phone Freeport 4849 Freeport, L. I.

Shoes for School at
GOLDMAN SHOE SHOP
84 So. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Kali-sten-iks
for Children

DANZIGER
70 So. Main Street, Freeport
For School Opening
Brief Cases—School Bags
Pencil Boxes—Crayolas
Sweaters—Footballs

GREAT NECK

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders. Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

DE JEAN'S
Restaurant Français
Lunch 50c Dinner 85c
Special Sunday Dinner
$1.00
160 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Kenwood Bldg. Phone Great Neck 1680

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1600-M 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERT'S
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
FURNITURE COMPANY
267 Front St. Hempstead 1603
Phone for our courtesy auto to call for you. No obligation.

HENRI . . .
Hair Stylist
267 Fulton Ave. HEmpstead 6021

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
263 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Visit Our HOME PLANNERS' SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
HARDWARE ● PAINTS ● LINOLEUM
BEACH AND LAWN FURNITURE
HOME FURNISHINGS ● BOOKS ● TOYS
Call Hempstead 7720

Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.
20 MAIN STREET
Department Store for Children
Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Radio Repairs
and Installations
All work guaranteed.
FORDHAM RADIO
8108 37th Ave. HAV. 9-5500

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. FL 9-0082-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0013

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

Your summer eating problem disappears at
DIXIE SANDWICH SHOP
(Air Conditioned)
Here you find the right kind of food in the right kind of atmosphere
37-52 82ND STREET
Service from early morn 'til after midnight
Jackson Heights Rendezvous for
LUNCHEON—DINNER
After the Show

Leuchten & Thonebe
3766 82ND STREET
See our complete selection of Candies and Novelties Hav. 9-9414

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

HERMAN KLEIN
FLORIST
3766 82nd Street 38-04 Junction Boulevard
JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I. CORONA, L. I.
Havemeyer 9-1800 Havemeyer 4-7722

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8319
Opposite Jackson Theatre

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

Real Estate *Insurance*
WILLIAM DOWDELL
Apartment Renting Specialist
Are you interested in buying a home? See us.
3761 82nd St. (at Station) Hav. 9-8030

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

JAMAICA

'blue coal' - Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 94TH AVENUE
Ask About Our Budget Plan

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage

John Bros.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food
Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner week days 75c
Sunday 75c and 1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, Etc. Catered to
431 Merrick Road Ph. Lyn 6346
Lynbrook
3 BLOCKS WEST 5 CORNERS

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
97 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 0422

I. JACOBSON & SON
DEPARTMENT STORE
Complete Outfit of
School Clothes
for Your Boys and Girls
Agency for "Pied Piper" Shoes
31 ATLANTIC AVENUE

PATCHOGUE

Olympia Confectionery
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in
The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious — Smooth — Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE (Continued)

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephone Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 865

QUEENS VILLAGE

VIGILANT 4-4780
Re-Roofing—Re-Siding—Alterations
GEORGE H. METZER CONSTRUCTION CO.
Contractors Builders
90-54 187th Street, Hollis, L. I.

BITTNER'S
"FAIR DEAL" MARKET
Groceries — Prime Meats
Poultry and Provisions
218-28 Hempstead Avenue
Tel. HOllis 5-4670

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave Rich. Hill 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

FRED. KLIEFUSS
Confectionery
HOME MADE
FRENCH ICE CREAM
95-19 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9778

Riverhead-Southampton

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
Silverware — Glassware
Repairing and Remodeling
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-7 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OIL and GAS BURNERS
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand
Rockville Cen. 6429

Mobilgas Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3617

Complete Optical Service
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919

Telephone Rockville Center 723
Marty's Beauty Center
Specialists in Frances Fox Preparations
282 MERRICK ROAD

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8362
48 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS
COAL KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93 FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

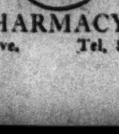
ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3341
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 5-9105

MAMARONECK

ROGER & GALLET
Toilet Soap



CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 59

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2000
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8302

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Annex VALET
CLEANERS—DYERS—TAILORS
A guaranteed assurance of satisfaction
113 Prospect Ave. Oak. 3077

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties.

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns

29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. Leeds and Staff
Optometrists
33 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon
205 North Ave., New Rochelle
15 No. Main St., Port Chester
150 Main St., White Plains

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over Fifty-Eight Years

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in
APPAREL for WOMEN and CHILDREN
81 WATER STREET

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

CALTEX SPORTSWEAR
A personal fitted-in-your-home tailoring service for women who are particular.
MRS. ADA S. FOLTS
30 Overlook Place Tel. 2768-R
Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

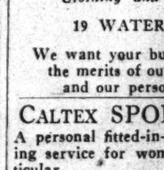
Sale—Genuine 5 cubic foot Frigidaires $159.75
(Less a liberal allowance on your old refrigerator). Immediate delivery—down payment $7.50. 3 years to pay. Backed by double guarantee of—(1) the Manufacturer; (2) a firm serving Westchester 76 years.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
Open Evenings 961 North Ave.

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office Branch Office
542 Main Street 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)



Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift Giving"
Main St. at Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 996

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.

MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 3080

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

JAMES GARDNER PLUMBING JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

Rochelle Pontiac Co., Inc.
255 Main Street, N. R. 6844
Good Service, Intelligently Rendered

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

GREGORY'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BARBIZON LINGERIE
Corsets Fitted and Altered by Expert Corsetieres
524 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

House of Music
A FINE TUNING, thorough cleaning and moth-proofing your felts and under the keyboard, $5.00 complete.
Tel. N. R. 4317
76 Centre Ave., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1881—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Lester D. Gelula, O. D.
Optometrist
By Appointment Only
Tel. New Rochelle 6896
SUITE 201-202
Pershing Square Building
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

MARION
Hair Stylist
PHONE N. R. 1670
432 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
HAMILTON WATCHES—TELECHRON CLOCKS—SILVERWARE OF NATIONAL REPUTATION
565 Main Street New Rochelle 3692

I. B. COHEN
507 MAIN STREET
Featuring the Best for
MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes, Dobbs and Stetson Hats, Nettleton Shoes.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0909
For an Appointment

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2900 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
798 LIVINGSTON STREET

'blue coal' - Koppers Coke
Call Glenmore 5-8672
Moffatt St. and Knickerbocker Ave.
Ask About Our Budget Plan

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices.
Phone, day or night:
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, INC.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
TRafalgar 7-8200
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
71 WEST 39TH ST., near 6th Ave.
521 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
89 West 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

Gilbarco
V. P. KOHLER
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Maytag Washers, Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
PHONE 487 307 N. DIVISION ST.
RES. PHONE 2272 PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
Phone 2100 1260 2141

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

PORT CHESTER

KAPLAN'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Back to School
A complete selection of Boys' and Girls' Wearing Apparel, reasonably priced.
36-40 NORTH MAIN STREET
Last Call
Men's and Young Men's Suits, $21.50
Broken Lots that were to $35
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN ST. Tel. 718

POUGHKEEPSIE

Fashions with a Foretaste of Fall
SEAL CREPE
Dresses
by L'Aiglon
In richer, more vivid colors . . . for the cooler weather that's coming.
LUCKEY, PLATT & Co.
"If it's made of Rubber, we have it"
RUBBER MATTING
RUBBER HOSE
RAINCOATS—RUBBERS
Toy Department Open Year Around
SIRING BROS.
277 MAIN STREET

Wall Papers—Paints Window Glass and Linoleum
Estimates Furnished
E. V. GRANT
317 MAIN STREET

Form a Good Habit
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French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home-Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

Fine Foods at Right Prices
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B & M FOOD MARKET
489 MAIN STREET Phone 6180

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Our Skilled Craftsmen
Swiss Cleaners & Dyers
542 MAIN STREET Phone 644

"MAGIC CHEF"
GAS RANGE
The Wallace Co

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3270
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Sizes All Styles — One Price $4.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
32 EAST AVENUE

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured. Rentals. Sales. Mortgages. Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
902 UNION TRUST BUILDING

WATTS DRY CLEANING Co.
INCORPORATED
Fine Dry Cleaning for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments
Knit work a speciality.
323 COTTAGE ST. GENESEE 614

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
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8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg. or Telephone Office, Stone 18
Residence, Phone Monroe 235
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

Corner Food Shoppe
366 Arnett Boulevard
DELICATESSEN
Groceries Fountain Service
Open until 11 P. M. Weekdays and Sundays

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

H. MOCK
Grocery—Delicatessen
Catering to Weddings and Parties
2247 Clifford Ave. Culver 2331

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1337
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street
TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

SCARSDALE

Beach Umbrellas and Rests
Picnic Supplies of All Kinds
DEVOE PAINTS
Walter A. Hoblin Inc.
1 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 3454

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

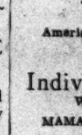
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8886

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
HARTSDALE, NEW YORK
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Richelieu Food Products
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCHENECTADY

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791



WALK-OVER SHOES
420 STATE STREET

RUBBER FOOTWEAR for All Needs
Gaytees for Women
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 State Street

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints and Varnishes
128-130 JAY STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
280 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9810

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Barney's
HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
134 WALL STREET

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
225 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS — SUITS
MILLINERY
HAND BAGS — HOSIERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

charge accounts may be arranged at
berkeley-smith
408 state street

SYRACUSE

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

RED CROSS SHOES *Fitted Perfectly*
All Sizes All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Groceries and Meats
Quality, Courtesy and Service Is Our Motto
HOLZWORTH STORE
1004 LANCASTER AVENUE

Steinway Pianos
SOLD BY
Clark Music Co.
SYRACUSE, N.Y. PHONE 2-3101

MAGRUDER'S CANDIES
60c Pound
CUPID CANDY SHOP
2030 SOUTH SALINA TEL. 4-9447
Mail Orders Filled

DAVIS & REDER, Inc.
Insurance
at a Saving
134 W. Onondaga St. Tel. 2-5036

HOLLYWOOD CLEANSERS
(Harold Haibt, Prop.)
Dry Cleaning and Laundering Delivery Service
504-506 Midland Tel. 6-5415

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation, Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
800 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
Authorized General Electric Sales and Service
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 23139

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE
(Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

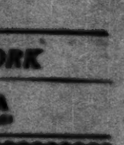
Fall Approaches!
Before we must (in newspaper print) again, vacation days—as most of us will simply be a memory. Now to make our homes comfortable for fall and winter—and to get the children ready for school. Wells has the answer, shop here consistently.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 9200
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
Complete Line of Fresh and Chilled Sea Food
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables
Dairy and Delicatessen
105 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON



If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

SCHOOL TOGS
Knitted Suits
$5.95 and $8.95
Gertrude Meyers, Inc.
124 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Samuel Peyser
Optician
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WHITE PLAINS 575

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2340

Complete Marfak Lubrication — *Repairing Battery Service*
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER CARS
Tel. W. P. 9065
MILICH'S SERVICE STATION
Underhill and Westchester Aves.

Samuel Peyser
Optician
112 Mamaroneck Avenue
WHITE PLAINS 575

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 3730

THE STANDARD BARBER SHOP
Courteous Service and Quality Workmanship
12 BARBERS IN ATTENDANCE
ALL HAIRCUTS 50c
89 MAMARONECK AVENUE

UNITED SERVICE MOTORS
We Know Our Business
Motor Tune Up
Wheel Alignment
LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 3366
Our Distinctive Service Departments Include
- Plumbing, Heating, Sheetmetal and
- Repair Departments.

We suggest that you let us have your order for this work before cold weather.
FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
HARDWARE DEPARTMENT STORE
80 MAIN STREET Tel. W. P. 0300

ELECTROLUX
REFRIGERATORS REDUCED!
25% Savings
No Money Down—4 Years to Pay
RAY **KLINE** INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 2013

BACK TO SCHOOL DRESSES $6.95
Newest Styles—Newest Materials
Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7030
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

CHARLES THE HATTER

ANNOUNCES NEW FALL LINE —Copies of LATEST FRENCH MODELS—Hats matched to ANY Color Ensemble—Your favorite hat RESTYLED to a Modern Mode. For a Limited Time a substantial HAT BOX, suitable for traveling, will be given with each hat.
232 Main St., Opp. Municipal Building W. P. 9180

FIRST to STONE'S then to COLLEGE!
Complete stock of Suits and Top Coats $25.00 and up
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

YONKERS

DE ROBERTS
47 Main Street Tel. Yon. 0425

Experts in Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircuting

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Cassel in Brooklyn Eagle
Why Not Picket?

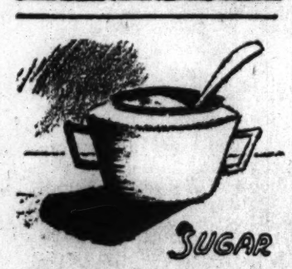
—Manning in Portland Oregonian
I Am Your Only Master Now—

—Pitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
The Debt Bowl

—Manning in Portland Oregonian
Obsolete

—Thibart in New York World-Telegram
Headed Right but Going the Wrong Way

Worth Knowing



WAS A RARE AND EXPENSIVE LUXURY 100-YEARS AGO-

In the 1830's the Average American Consumed About 10 Pounds of Sugar Annually. Today the Average Consumption of Sugar Per Person Is 10 Times That Amount

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Saul . . . Made Havock of the Church'

We are informed that Saul (later to be known as Paul) took a leading part in the great persecution which immediately followed the martyrdom of Stephen; and it may be noted that when we read in Acts 8:3, "As for Saul, he made havock of the church," the verb "made havock," strong though it is, hardly conveys the unusually vivid meaning of the Greek term.

This is the only place in the New Testament in which this particular Greek word is found; but in the Septuagint, or Greek Version of the Old Testament, it is used to describe the destruction caused by a herd of wild boars trampling over the plants in a well-tended vineyard (Ps. 80:8f., 13); while Isaiah employs the same verb when foretelling a time when wolves and lions would no longer "destroy" (Isa. 65:25).

Later, Saul's zeal was to be directed into constructive channels.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Questions and Answers'

The larger the group playing this game, the greater the fun; and it may be counted on as an effective means of acquainting guests and creating conversation.

Each person is given a set of slips of paper—let us say three, if the group is fairly large. Each slip contains a question and its correct answer. At the signal to begin, everyone hurries to a neighbor and puts a question to him as it appears on one of his slips. If the other person answers correctly, he collects the slip; if he is unable to answer the question, the owner simply retains the slip.

Questions alternate between partners until all questions have been answered, and then each player hurries to another neighbor to continue in the same way. The object of the game, of course, is to collect as many slips as possible in the time allotted.

Questions may be prepared to suit the group, but those of a general nature are usually best. Here are a few examples:

Whose profile appears on the American one-cent stamp?
What sort of creatures are titmice?
What are the oldest living things on the earth?
What kind of shells did "Mary, Mary, quite contrary," have in her garden?
In what large city of the U. S. are the residents unable to vote?

You may expect the room to start buzzing when this game gets under way.—Annette V. S., Universal City, Mo.

Brevities

Humorist: A motorist in America was lifted out of his car by a whirlwind and blown into a field 20 yards away. Probably he didn't fold up his road map in time.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: The man who used to make a living taking orders for crayon enlargements of tintypes—what is he doing now?

North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc. ©: A brisk demand for accordions is noted by the prospering music trades. Trombones, also, look good for the long pull.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

"Credit where credit is due" might be the caption for today's cryptic comment:

AC EAGCIIK LNOQ, SKINU

VKILAU XNQ SAZIC UG UBI

INKDO QIUUDIKQ, FHQU QG

UGLNO, UBI "INKDO QIUUDIKQ"

KIVIAZI UBI SKINUIQU VKILAU.

Letter Division

The 10 letters in this letter division problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But try solving it arithmetically:

ROS) OUDGN (INC
ROS

INDC
ESS

TDCN
TDSS

CN

Better Changing

A Marysville, Tenn., reader says that one would think it easy to change PUSH to PULL. It can be done in 5 changes. But, try it again, this reader suggests, without changing the first two letters. In this manner, it has been done in 8 moves.

How Long Were the Candles?

Of 2 candles, one was an inch longer than the other. The longer candle was lighted at 4:30, and the shorter one at 6:30 o'clock. At 8:30 they were both the same length. The first burned out at 10:30, and the second at 10:00 o'clock. How long were they before they were lighted?

Radio, Operatic & Classical Singers

Can you correctly match the first and last names of the radio operatic and classical singers named below? The first has been checked as usual:

1	Nelson	Dragonette	
2	Lanny	Swarthout	
3	Deanna	Eddy	✓
4	Grace	Tibbett	
5	Jessica	Brooks	
6	Lily	Martini	
7	Gladys	Durbin	
8	Lawrence	Ross	
9	Richard	Moore	
10	Nino	Pons	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Friendly Martins

Mrs. Catherine Draper, Evanston, Ill.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Fruit Bowls

Anyone with artistic talent, some plain wooden bowls, poster paint, and shellac may easily earn some extra money by making fruit bowls.

The bowls may be purchased at most ten cent stores. Next the designs must be planned. They may be either decorative, geometrical, or realistic. After the design has been transferred to the bowl, the bowl is ready for paint. Bright colors produce the best effects. If poster paint is used, the bowl must be waterproofed by shellacking. If enamels are used, this is not necessary.

Various sizes of bowls may be decorated to suit individual tastes. The larger ones are especially useful for holding fruit, and the tiny ones are handy on a dressing table. They also are desirable for use as ornaments in the home.—Betty T., San Diego, Calif.

Quotation for Today

WE SHOULD remember that we must not reflect on the wickedness of men, but contemplate the divine image in them; which, concealing and obliterating their faults, by its beauty and dignity allures us to embrace them in the arms of our love.—CALVIN.

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Lighter Vein

The Shaver

"How long have you been shaving?"

"Four years now."

"Yeah?"

"Yes, sir—and cut myself both times!"

More Howlers

"A lampoon is a Chinese lantern."

"A Soviet is a Russian table napkin."

"Orion was an Irish astronomer."

"Gurkhas are Indian pickles."

—Saturday Evening Post
"Pinch Me, Mike! Tell Me It's Only a Dream!"

Daily Anecdote

One Language

"I can't boast of having read a great deal," remarked young Benjamin Franklin to Governor Burnet, "but I should be sorry if I could not get a trunkful of books to read every six months."

"A trunkful!" exclaimed the Governor. "Then you must be a scholar, perhaps a teacher of languages."

"No, sir," answered Ben, "I know no language but my own."

"Do you not think a knowledge of other languages is necessary?"

"No, sir," replied Franklin.

"I should like to hear your reasons," Burnet remarked.

"Why, sir," replied the young man, "I may not be competent to give reasons that may satisfy a gentleman of your learning, but I will give those with which I satisfy myself. I look on languages, sir, merely as arbitrary sounds of characters, whereby men communicate their ideas to each other. Now, if I already possess a language capable of conveying more ideas than I shall ever acquire, were it not wiser in me to improve my time in getting sense through one language than waste it in getting mere sounds through fifty languages, if I could learn as many?"

Aha!

There is nothing a cop likes better than to catch someone in a lie. Our favorite instance of this sort is the time a traffic policeman in the town of North Woodstock, New Hampshire, stopped a car for speeding. The driver was a woman.

"Where you from?" the cop demanded.

"Philadelphia," replied the lady.

The cop put on his wise look and nodded his head. "Oh, so you're from Philadelphia, eh?" he said sarcastically. "Well if you're from Philadelphia whatcha doin' with them Pennsylvania license plates?"—New Yorker.

A Cyclist

Mose was slowly pedaling his dilapidated bicycle down the village street.

"There he goes," cried mammy.

"There goes who?" demanded her friend.

"Why ma' husb'n'. Look at him; he's so shiftless that he sits down to walk."

Pointers for Punters

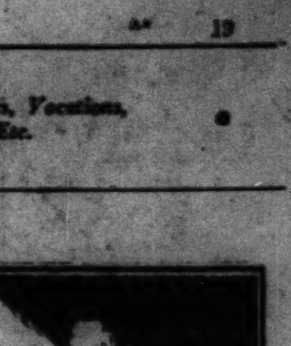
"I hear that Northwest University has raised its entrance requirements this fall."

"Yes, all entrants must be able to punt 75 yards instead of 50, as heretofore."

The Water's Fine!

Miss Barbara Gould, Boston

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



For Grandma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shandon, Calif.

In this tiny town tucked away in the California hills in the center of a vast wheat-growing area, one sees many manifestations of "good will toward men."

While wheat harvest was in full swing this year the people here found time for a characteristic demonstration. Grandma Margetts has lived alone for a number of years now, earning her living by making and selling fancy work, and by keeping a small branch library in her home. This year the house needed alterations and repairs. She had had a carpenter start this work, but the day before the surprise party she told callers how she planned to get the work done bit by bit over a period of many months.

Next morning the carpenter, who was not supposed to do any more work at that time, drove up with his tools in his car. However, he told her he wanted to look at something about the place and managed to keep her talking for a few minutes in the yard. When she returned indoors, the house was full of women and a few men who were not busy in the grain fields. They were a jolly, energetic lot and went into action with a will. In a short time the library books had been moved from the shelves, and some of the women were painting the shelves; while others mixed tint, and soon were applying it to the walls and ceiling. In the kitchen more women were washing the smoked walls, preparing them for paint. Meanwhile, the men started digging a cesspool, while the carpenter and a helper worked on the drain board and cupboard for the new sink they were putting in.

At noon, on the lawn under immense shade trees of a near-by home, still other women set up long tables and spread a bountiful picnic lunch. After the picnic, the workers went back and spent the afternoon at their labor of love.

During the lunch one woman summed up the whole occasion in one sentence. Said she, "Grandma Margetts is always doing something for someone; so we thought it was time to do something for her."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Clerk vs. Treasurer

Question: A bylaw reads: "It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all moneys . . . incoming from every source whatsoever (except those for any special fund for which any other treasurer may be appointed by the board)." The board has asked for loans to help the building fund, requesting those willing to inform the clerk. A treasurer not having been appointed especially to receive loans, to whom should the loans be paid—the clerk or the treasurer?

Answer: To the treasurer. The board has not appointed anyone else to receive the money, but has simply requested that those willing inform the clerk.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: In pioneer days great credit was given to the early settlers. Just so today, the "early outliers" receive the greatest credit.

Letter Division: INTRODUCES
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Letter Changing: Push, mush, muss, mule, mull, pull. Push, puss, puts, pups, pupa, puma, pump, pulp, pull.

How Long Were The Candles?: One was 6in. long, and the other 5in.

Radio, Operatic & Classical Singers: Nelson Eddy; Lanny Ross; Deanna Durbin; Grace Moore; Jessica Dragonette; Lily Pons; Gladys Swarthout; Lawrence Tibbett; Richard Crooks; Nino Martini.

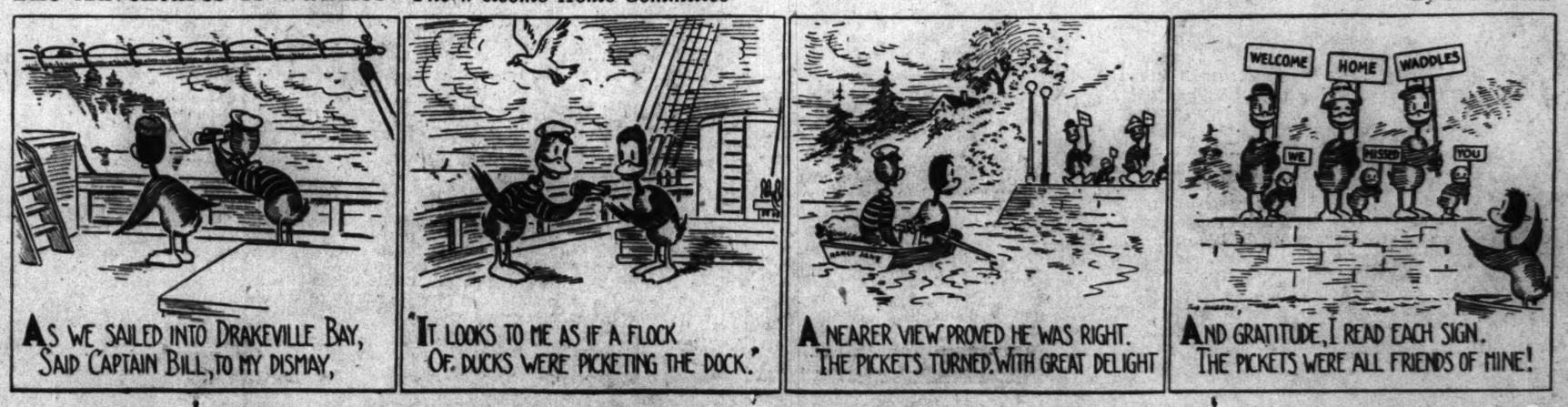
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's All in the Way You Look at It*

By LE PELLEY

HELLO, SUSIE — LET'S HAVE BREAKFAST TOGETHER...
I'VE HAD MY BREAKFAST... LAZY BONES
WE ALL GOT UP TO WATCH THE SUN RISE -! AND YOU WERE THE ONLY ONE THAT STAYED IN BED !
IF THE SUN WANTS TO GET UP EARLIER THAN I DO, IT'S ALL RIGHT WITH ME....
YES — BUT IT'S A SIGHT WORTH SEEING! TO SEE THE SUN RISING IS A THRILL !!
OH WELL..
I'LL WAIT UNTIL THE SUN IS SETTING..... AND THEN STAND ON MY HEAD....

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Welcome Home Committee*

By THE HAGERS


AS WE SAILED INTO DRAKEVILLE BAY, SAID CAPTAIN BILL, TO MY DISMAY,
"IT LOOKS TO ME AS IF A FLOCK OF DUCKS WERE PICKETING THE DOCK."
A NEARER VIEW PROVED HE WAS RIGHT. THE PICKETS TURNED WITH GREAT DELIGHT
AND GRATITUDE, I READ EACH SIGN. THE PICKETS WERE ALL FRIENDS OF MINE!
WELCOME
HOME
WADDLES
WE
MISSED
YOU

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Consultation—and Neutrality

DIVISION of the American peace front into two sectors—isolationist and internationalist—illustrates a perennial difficulty that peace workers face. The cleavage has occurred as several peace societies have taken steps to make effective their demand for application of the Neutrality Act to the Sino-Japanese conflict. Opposing them are groups who believe co-operation with other interested Western powers is a safer way to prevent the United States being dragged into Far Eastern war.

Actually, it is no Dives-and-Lazarus gap that lies between the two points of view. Both are concerned with keeping the United States out of other peoples' wars. The difference is over method. But even the two methods may belong on the same program.

The isolationist group is properly concerned over a shipment of Bellanca planes from the United States to China. This shipment will test the phrase in the announcement of Japan's blockade against Chinese shipping which said that "peaceful shipping" of other powers would not be molested. Will shipments of war equipment to China, though not in Chinese vessels, be considered "peaceful"? That is the question. Taking as a slogan, "Stop the Bellancas," the National Council for Prevention of War, the World Peaceways, the Emergency Peace Campaign, the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation present these arguments against allowing the shipment of planes to reach Chinese waters:

If the ship should be stopped by the Japanese, the United States may have to choose war or humiliation.

If the State Department invokes the Nine Power Pact, this implies a willingness to engage in economic or military sanctions.

This newspaper sympathizes with the effort to stop American war trade in Chinese waters. Even if the United States counts on consultation among signatories of the Nine Power Pact, this sort of tradc only exposes it to a situation which may lead to nothing better than single-handed warfare for dubious "rights" to trade in war areas as if there were no war there.

But this newspaper does not sympathize with the fears of isolationist groups in the United States and other countries that commitments to a world effort to place law above war can only embroil those countries in war. The Monitor has already strongly urged consultation among the seven non-involved parties to the Nine Power Pact. It believes that if consultation can immediately be entered into and a course of international action decided upon, the risks of postponing application of the neutrality laws will be well repaid.

It should be recognized that invocation of the pact implies a willingness to enter into sanctions if these be agreed upon. But it should also be realized that the prospect of law enforcement may well be sufficient of itself to give Japan pause. And it might indeed re-establish peace in the East, especially if the law enforcement were carried out with scrupulous attention to the claims of both China and Japan, in transparent fairness to each, and with meticulous consideration for the matter of "face."

It would be tragic folly to allow American trade in shell-splashed seas again to tip the scales of American sentiment in favor of foreign war. Emotions are already with one side, so that affronts from the other are received with less tolerance than they otherwise would be.

For this reason every effort to discourage the placing of American ships and lives in danger for mere trade's sake are worthy efforts. Short of applying the neutrality law's embargoes the Administration could at least request a cessation of arms shipments to the East, meanwhile pressing for consultation under the Nine Power Pact. Lacking such consultation in the very near future, invocation of the neutrality law, as the isolationist societies demand, would appear the only alternative to that dangerous solecism, a "policy of drift."

Courts and a Labor Court

AT AMBRIDGE, Penna., the National Electric Products Corporation is in a quandary. A United States District Court had approved its contract with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an A. F. of L. union, and enjoined interference with it. Now the National Labor Relations Board in effect sets aside the contract and orders an election to determine whether the workers want to be represented by the brotherhood or by the United Electrical Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate.

The president of the brotherhood charges the labor board with extreme bias, bureaucratic prejudice and an intent to "designate an official labor movement," presumably the C. I. O. On the other side there is room for a suspicion that the A. F. of L. union negotiated its closed-shop contract with the employer under considerable advantage from the employer's fearsome dislike of C. I. O. and without scrupulous attention to whether a majority of the employees really wanted the brotherhood as their bargaining agent.

It is that point of employee choice of representation which the labor board asserts Congress has given into its hands under the Wagner Act. The statute does say its jurisdiction shall be exclusive in these questions, and by providing appeals from it to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals would seem to place the board on a parallel footing with the federal district courts rather than subordinate to them.

It would be very troublesome if confusion were allowed to exist as between the powers of the board and the powers of the federal courts. Fortunately there is provision for the determination of that question and the parties to the dispute seem disposed to use it. In some form the issue can be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals and there or in the Supreme Court an interpretation be obtained which both sides must accept as definitive. In fact there is always a tribunal to which such questions can be taken if the disputants will look about to find it and show a willingness to accept objective judgment.

The Labor Board itself must remember that, while it is administrative, its functions are essentially those of a court and that to serve its purpose it must prove its detachment and fairness as a court. The subject involved at Ambridge is essentially one of democratic control of labor unionism, and while the question in this instance is whether A. F. of L. officials really had the backing of workers for whom they spoke, there are other cases and places where the inquiry needs to be as searchingly made in regard to activities of the C. I. O.

Nature's Balance

GOOD news emanates from the western edge of the grasshopper belt. Colorado entomologists have discovered a sarcophagid—flesh fly to you—which leaps upon unsuspecting grasshoppers, stings them in the wing joints, and deposits eggs which quickly hatch and consume the consumer, so to speak. Naturalists see in the genus Sarcophaga a friend to man which may do away with the crop-eating nuisances, or at least reduce their numbers.

Moreover, in Missouri, it has been discovered that the tiny mite known as chigger, jigger, or chigoe, which picks on picnickers and berry pickers, also preys on the destructive grasshopper. Which seems to prove that even the most annoying creature has some use.

The maxim laid down by Prof. Augustus De Morgan

> Great fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em
> And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad infinitum

seems here to be borne out. The tiny red beetle known to all children as "ladybird," or "ladybug," is another such natural parasite, which preys on aphids, scale insects, and other injurious pests. In California, "ladybugs" are shipped in 100-pound lots to orchardists.

Perhaps sarcophagid raising will become a major industry in the corn and wheat belt, but golfers who habitually drive into the rough hope the anti-grasshopper campaigners won't go in for chiggers.

"Share-Pushing"

THE "confidence trick" man has no doubt existed to plague the simpler members of the human race since the earliest days of barter; indignation at his wickedness and laughter at the folly of his victims has been a recurrent theme of literature.

The inducing of capitalists, mostly small capitalists, to invest their money in bogus concerns has so much grown in recent years that British public attention was urgently directed to the question last year by the Nottingham Law Society. The House of Commons pressed for inquiry; the Government appointed an expert committee; and a report has now been issued which shows there is a substantial case for Government intervention.

No doubt as long as people have money to invest and are animated by the desire to get rich quickly it will be impossible in the existing order of society to protect them entirely against those who are anxious to handle their money for them dishonestly. Much ill-advised investment occurs without any breach of law.

It was urged by the Nottingham Law Society that the Stock Exchange should be granted by charter the sole right to deal in stocks and shares. The Government committee shrinks from this drastic solution on the ground that it would interfere too much with the freedom which is alleged to be necessary for financial enterprise. The alternatives which it suggests will go some way towards stopping the iniquitous action of small share-pushers, but it is doubtful if they would succeed in restraining the large-scale swindler who has money at his command and knows the technique of finance.

The proposal that all dealers in stocks and shares should have to be officially registered, and that applicants for registration should be required to supply sureties and references would keep some of the would-be swindlers at bay. Such registration would be no guarantee of honesty, and proposals for tightening up penal action against offenders are all to the good. But there is needed a much wider definition of fraud.

Sail Your Own Boat

Book News of the Day

FOR anyone wishing to embark on the sailing pastime, the first step in "fitting out" is to get a good book on the subject and steer by it. There are any number waiting on the pier for the ambitious beginner. K. Adlard Coles's treatise on SAILING AND CRUISING (New York: Scribner. $3) is one of the best that has yet hove in sight. It begins with little boats and little tasks, working its way up the ratlines, with a weather eye to fundamentals that should round off the willing tyro into a full-fledged cruising man.

The book takes the novice down to the beach for a detailed introduction to the dinghy. This is a small, inexpensive boat of elementary design and equipment, and the easiest to manage. If, upon emerging from the dinghy, the water-soaked novice launches forth with chattering teeth upon the joys of yachting, he is ready for the chapter entitled "More Sailing."

Although this is primarily a beginner's book, hard-shelled Corinthians will cull many a nugget of nautical lore from the after part of the text. The chapter on six small cruisers especially should appeal to all boatmen.

Anyone with an eye for a boat will dwell long and admiringly on the designs which tie in with the text. Mr. Coles is an English yachtsman and the types with which he deals are all from English drafting boards. But the way to tell the boat's pedigree is by the cut of her jib, so to speak, rather than the color of her ensign. Commodious arrangement below decks is an outstanding characteristic of British cruising yachts. And the types which Mr. Coles describes embody all the amenities of comfortable living afloat.

There is much to be said for their apparent seagoing qualities, too. They emphasize the extent to which British designers are getting away from the gaff-rigged, blumb-bowed cutter and turning more generally to hulls with moderate overhang and the jib-headed, inboard rig.

American yachts and the types described in this textbook are fundamentally similar. Nevertheless, there is a shade of difference which experienced boatmen will recognize. The distinction is largely a matter of artistic feeling. American yachts seem to embody the cold proficiency of a machine, whereas the English model imparts the animated qualities of a ship. The 100-odd photographs and drawings which accompany this interesting work give graphic proof of the tendency on the part of British designers to emphasize the beauty rather than the mechanics of their art. This flair for lovely proportions is characteristic of every type. Even the lines of a twelve-foot dinghy such as the author recommends for beginners impart a sense of seaworthiness as well as the lively grace of an able ship. H. T.

North . . South . . East . . West

Should Investors Be Indemnified?

By Frank L. Ferrin

MODERN utilitarian progress, speeded in recent years by the genius of invention and the ability to make practical application of known and potential power forces to the practical carrying on of work done for centuries by hand or by domesticated animals, has emancipated from drudgery those of a generation who hardly yet realize what has been accomplished. There persists the fear that by and because of this industrial metamorphosis gainful employment has lessened in proportion to the increased use of mechanical devises. It may be that during the period of readjustment this is the result. But as we look backward it is discovered that especially during the last century this readjusting process has been experienced many times, always ultimating in increased manual employment, larger production, and finally a larger measure of happiness and prosperity.

But this record of past satisfactory performances seems hardly to reassure the millions of men and women investors who, relying upon the maintenance of what was regarded as an established status quo in industry, transportation and communication, have become part owners and shareholders in public and quasi-public utilities. To these it may seem that no process of readjustment is apparent or available. Their problem is difficult and complex due to the rapid transitions during recent years. At no previous period, perhaps, have changes in processes of production been so radical or so progressive.

A century ago, when the first horse-drawn grain reaper took the place of the crude grain cradle, and the mowing machine first did the work of the swinging grass scythe, the manufacturers of the obsolete devices quickly adapted themselves to the processes of what then was regarded as mass production. The market for the then modern machinery was found in the western prairies and in larger fields developed nearer at hand. A generation later the makers of wagons and carriages turned to the production of the horseless carriage, and the raiser of farm horses became a dairyman.

It was at this period that the trolley lines, efficient utilities in cities and villages, began to extend their tracks to neighboring centers, finally completing, in densely populated areas, veritable networks of trunk lines of interurban carriers. Wise financial counselors advised their clients to invest in the stock of these companies. It seemed a stable, as it certainly was a thriving business. During recent years the tracks have been abandoned. Motorbuses and privately owned automobiles have rendered the interurban trolley virtually obsolete.

Railroads which spent moneys paid by investors for the purchase of stocks a quarter of a century ago for equipment now of no practical value are, in some cases, obliged to compromise or repudiate their obligations. Both investors and custodians of these vast sums acted in good faith and according to their best judgment. But modern methods, modern demands and modern necessities have altered the original plan. The investor unavoidably suffers as a result. The patrons of the railways, whether travelers or shippers, reasonably decline to indemnify the stockholders.

But this problem of the railroads, their revenues, their responsibilities to the public, including their many investors, is a continuing and more or less difficult one. There must be readjustments if refinancing is made possible, and almost inevitably some losses will be sustained in the process.

Likewise in the case of some of the larger utilities which are equipped by present methods of manufacture to sell light and power to the public. Apparently it is the purpose of government officials to extend the production of hydroelectric power under direct supervision of Washington and through the use of public funds. Inevitably the demand will be that power thus produced shall be marketed at a price not much greater than the cost of production and distribution. It would be difficult to convince the American consumer that, despite the almost certain hardship which would be imposed upon stockholders in privately owned and operated plants, he would not be entitled to the benefits of a much lower price.

If there enters here a question of ethics, it is as to the responsibility of a state and its people as indemnifiers of individual investors against loss. It will be agreed that no such responsibility attaches in the case of the owners of shares in the railroads or the defunct electric interurban trolley lines. Stock issued in power generating plants has been authorized, of course, by the state. But its actual, potential, or future value has not been guaranteed.

Look Who's Coming to Bat Now!

Shall Civilians Be Slaughtered?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The note the British Government has sent to Japan on wounding His Majesty's ambassador in China is much more than a protest against a brutal attack on a highly-placed individual. It is of far wider significance. Its statement of obligations about international law and humanity which Japanese airmen have in this case violated is a demand that Japan should set on record her acceptance of obligations and undertake to prevent recurrence of such incidents in the future.

The British Government has set forth the facts in terms which cannot be disputed. Her ambassador was traveling from Nanking to Shanghai in a private automobile flying the Union Jack in a locality not only free from fighting but free from presence of troops. In these circumstances the ambassador's car was attacked by two low-flying Japanese airplanes with machine gun fire and bombs. Now it happened that automobile was British and its passenger was the ambassador. But these are not facts upon which the note puts most emphasis. These might have been, and probably was, a mistake about identity of passenger and nationality of car. But there could have been no mistake about the fact that persons thus deliberately attacked were noncombatants nor can it be maintained that they were accidentally injured in course of hostilities between combatant forces.

The act therefore was a deliberate challenge to the "oldest and best established rules of international law that direct or deliberate attacks on noncombatants are absolutely *prohibited*. Aircraft are in no way exempt from this rule." This outrage revealed a "complete disregard for sanctity of civilian life."

It is high time for taking a stand on this fundamental, and calling attention of the world to the danger into which it is drifting. Wars have in recent years become excuse for barbarities one time unthinkable. The Abyssinian war, the Spanish war, and now the war in China have not merely let loose new horrors and new breaches of law and order, but have actually led to their justification upon ground that war has no limits and knows no mercy. Civilization's concern for the sanctity of civilian life behind fighting fronts is being allowed to go by default. It is becoming generally accepted that open cities will be bombed and men and women will be slaughtered because modern war can make no distinctions.

The British note asserts that old dictates of law and humanity have not been abolished. It demands that Japan should come out into the open and state publicly that she, too, admits their validity. If she does, her declaration will be a document of international significance in support of law. If she does not, she will at least have made it clear on which side she stands in the conflict between civilization and barbarism. R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

London, Eng.

Crow Control

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorials are by far the most pithy and practical that I read anywhere. It is therefore with some surprise that I read one of your recent editorials titled "Killing Their Friends."

The editorial seemed to question the wisdom of wholesale crow shootings, and I am sure it was based on fact if the Central West and trans-Mississippi regions alone were concerned. But here in West Texas the crow is a real menace, despite his ability to devour grasshoppers and other insects.

Our own county agent (Scurry County) is sensible in his teaching of the things you suggest in paragraph three, but he certainly does not include the crow in his list of wild life that should be protected. In this region the crows often congregate in great groups to devour acres of feed, to ruin watermelon and vegetable patches, and to prey upon small chickens and turkeys. We are sometimes bothered with insects in some degree, but in most cases the damage is minor. Perhaps it is because we are in a comparatively dry region, which is not conducive to destructive insect life.

The crow, therefore, does much more damage out here than he does good. The county agent and some of my more progressive farm friends realize that crows up to a certain "absorption point" are beneficial; but there has never been a time in this area where the absorption point was not reached. Two primary methods are used in destroying the crows. First, men afoot and on horses often go in groups and destroy eggs and tiny birds in the nests, without a penny of cost. Second, regular crow traps have been devised by the State Extension Service and put into occasional use. These may be built with a small outlay of lumber and wire. Arms and ammunition makers in these two cases certainly cannot be blamed for promoting decrease of the crow family. J. C. SMYTH

Snyder, Texas. Ed., Scurry County Times

Headline Slanguage

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was greatly interested in your editorial on American and British headlines and their relative incomprehensibilities. I recall one headline that was a source of much bafflement to me in my early Americanization days. Here it is:

YANKS LAM SPOTS OFF CARDS

I remember having looked up all the six meanings of the word "card" in the Webster International with little enlightenment.

But why, oh, why do you make Sherlock Holmes say, "It's a cinch, Watson, a cinch"? Sherlock Holmes used Americanisms only in His Last Bow when he passed himself off as an Irish American in order to capture the sinister Von Bork. And what extraordinary American slanguage that was!

Boston, Mass. NICOLAS SLONIMSKY

The Wide Horizon

East-West Church Struggle

By R. H. Markham

IN YUGOSLAVIA a very old religious struggle has flared up anew and with great vehemence. After the Eastern Church separated from the Western, the dividing line ran through the midst of present day Yugoslavia and there it has remained for more than a millennium with each side holding its own. During much of that time a sort of truce has been observed, but conflicts have broken out occasionally. One of the more furious of them is now taking place, and it subjects the integrity of Yugoslavia to a very severe test.

This is the only country in Europe fairly evenly divided between these two confessions. Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Russia on the East are Orthodox; Italy, Austria, France and Spain on the West are Roman Catholic. Hungary and Germany are mixed Roman Catholic and Protestant; Czechoslovakia, mainly Roman Catholic. Yugoslavia alone is half Orthodox and nearly half Roman Catholic.

This fact, in itself, makes the attaining of internal unity difficult. Yugoslavia from the beginning was faced by a perplexing religious situation. This new state had to heal a breach that old experienced empires had failed to heal.

As a step in dealing with the problem, attempts have been made to conclude a concordat with Rome, that would place Roman Catholicism here in an improved position with the other religions. The Moslems and Orthodox Christians to a larger degree had their status fixed by fundamental laws, so it was natural that the Roman Catholics should desire their rights to be established in a similar way. This was tentatively done in July, 1935, when a concordat was initialled. The agreement aroused great hostility on the part of the Orthodox Church leaders, and Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch long postponed presenting it to Parliament for ratification. But, finally, he did in July of this year, and it provoked a political and religious storm such as Yugoslavia had not yet experienced.

The concordat gives the Roman Catholics substantial privileges and is considered by non-Catholics as making concessions of too sweeping a character. It allows Roman Catholics extensive spiritual and educational activity, grants economic concessions, accedes to the usual Roman Catholic demands regarding the religion of children in mixed marriages, and acknowledges the authority of the Pope in relation to his bishops. In a word, it is similar to most European concordats, but goes further in its concessions to the church.

A concordat by its nature is an agreement by which a State makes concessions to a power outside the State. Naturally, the Orthodox church, which for 1500 years has been in conflict with Rome, opposed the agreement. The Prime Minister tried to reach an understanding with the Serbian Holy Synod, and not only promised to grant the Orthodox Church all privileges given to the Roman Catholics, but read a letter from the Vatican representative in Belgrade disavowing the intention of taking advantage of any rights not enjoyed by all religious bodies in Yugoslavia. But the Government's efforts to placate the Orthodox church were in vain. The Serbian Holy Synod remained unyielding and used every means to stir up sentiment against the Belgrade Government.

Politicians joined the priests, partisan vehemence intensified religious fanaticism, and Premier Stoyadinovitch, although himself an Orthodox Christian, became the object of protests, the vigor of which has hardly been equaled for two decades in Serbia. Communists, Agrarians, Radicals, Democrats and Fascists joined in execrating his "dictatorial régime." Still the Prime Minister pushed the law through Parliament, whereupon the Orthodox deputies and ministers voting for it were deprived of all ecclesiastical rights, by their bishops. Certain deputies were attacked by infuriated Orthodox crowds.

Meanwhile the Orthodox Patriarch passed on the very night the concordat was voted on by Parliament. Rumors had been spread that he had been poisoned by Roman Catholics.

As the matter now stands, the Orthodox clergy and the political opposition are carrying on a vehement campaign against Prime Minister Stoyadinovitch. The State Attorney has summoned bishops and other patriots who said the Patriarch was murdered, to give evidence, but none have given any ground for the charge. It was campaign material, as were the crowns of thorns carried in the procession.

Excitement seems for the present to have passed its climax, and Premier Stoyadinovitch, confident that order is secure, has left for a vacation. The concordat is in suspense between the House and the Senate. What its fate will be one cannot foretell, but the establishment of harmony between Orthodox Serbs and Roman Catholic Croatians seems no nearer.